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VOL. XXXIV

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER, 1935

NO. 11



Uncle Sam becomes visible

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Eleven Years Old

November 10, 1935

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**INTERNATIONAL
ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS**
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Magazine Chat

There fell into our hands the other day a trade journal serving a large industry. This particular number was on the international aspects of industry. The pages numbered about 200. It was more than adequately illustrated and the contributors were authorities on cotton from every important country of the world. The number must have cost thousands of dollars.

It brought to mind the importance of the trade press. Some of the best journalism in America is being carried on by magazines of this type, and since the labor press is more closely related by fact to the trade press, we have to be somewhat partial to it. It appears to us that the trade and labor press are cutting down through superficial layers of American civilization to facts and truth much more often and completely than the general magazines of the country with their large circulation lists.

It is true that the trade press and the labor press represent definite groups and represent these with a certain partiality. On the other hand, these magazines are forced to get the facts, know the facts, understand economic currents in a way that the general magazines never do.

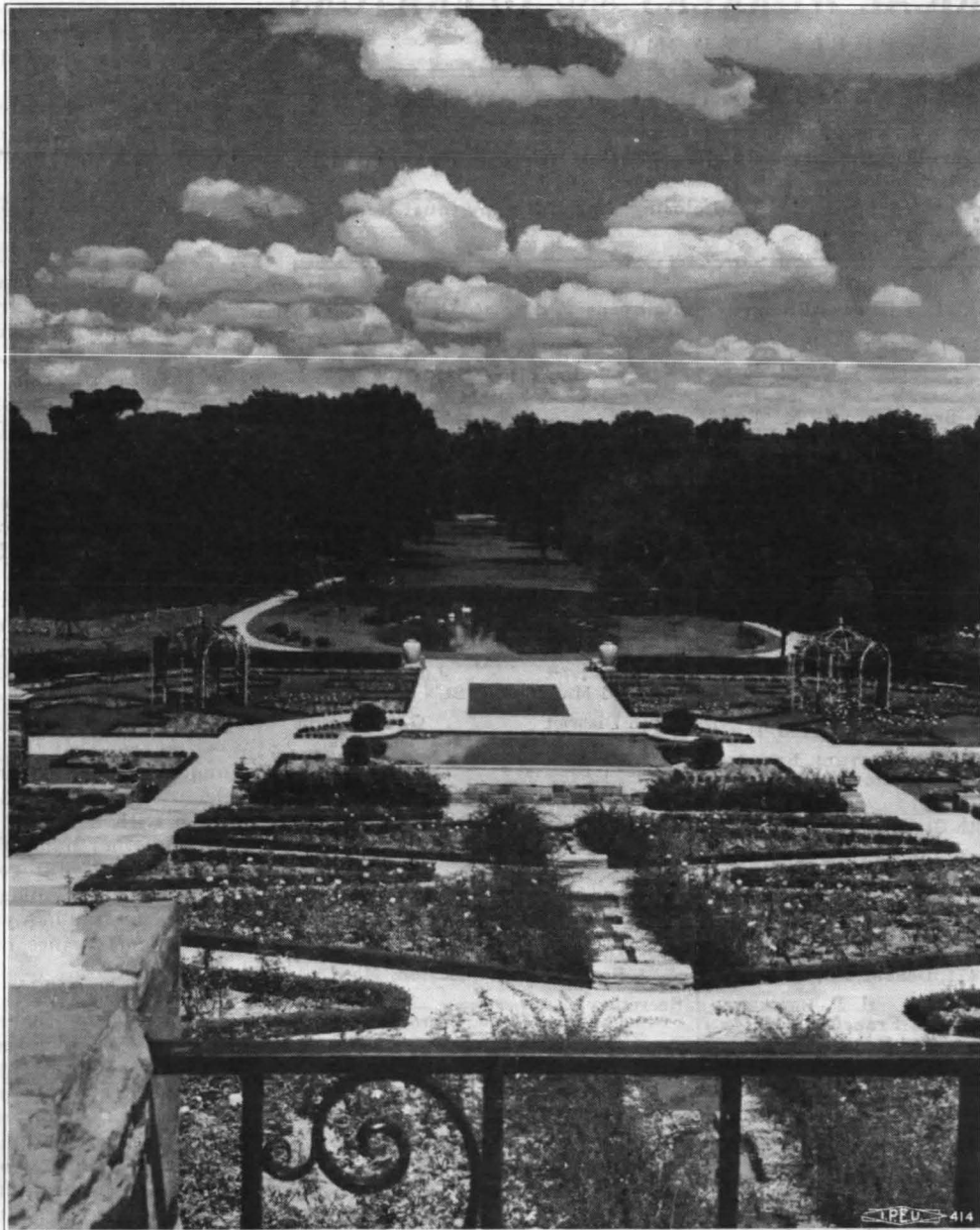
It is an honorable tradition therefore to which the Electrical Workers' Journal belongs, and this publication is proud to be counted with industrial journalism. We have no illusions about capitalist economy and we are constantly on our guard against distortion of fact, but before our economy can be reformed it must be seen for what it is, and we must know what we must scrap and what we must salvage.

The trade and labor press are performing an important service to this end, and we believe when the history of the present is written the historian will realize that the true chronicle of the present is not contained in the more gaudy magazines on the news stands.

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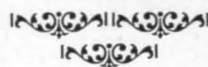
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ROSE GARDEN, FORT WORTH, TEXAS

A blend of old-world charm with the indigenous untamed beauty of the desert. This garden is just one of the many projects in this enterprising city made possible by federal grants.





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A City Views Its National Government

THERE was a time when citizens knew Uncle Sam only as either a tax collector or a policeman. Now all this is changed. The activities of the federal government have greatly multiplied in the direction of scientific guidance, social welfare and unemployment bene-faction. In many cities where federal activities were only represented by a dingy postoffice building, often rented, or by an old courthouse, new and magnifi-cent structures now arise as symbols of the newer part which the central govern-ment is playing in the lives of all its citizens. It is true that businessmen look askance at these activities. It is true that they have raised in newspapers the charge of extravagance and interference with constitutional rights, but the great run of American citizens do not respond to these appeals and are taking and ac-cepting the services of the federal gov-ernment gratefully and even enthusias-tically. It is also true in some cities where Chambers of Commerce have a strangle hold upon community life that cliques of businessmen have been success-ful in keeping federal funds out of the city altogether or down to a minimum. But where cities have had some demo-cratic control and have been ready to take advantage of the federal program, a new kind of gracious community life is being built up. The city is being beauti-fied and citizens and citizens' families are being benefited to a high degree.

Children Are Benefited

One of the outstanding examples of the new alliance between the local munic-icipal government and the national federal government is in Fort Worth, Texas. Fort Worth is a city of about 200,000 in-habitants, set in an environment of nat-ural beauty and developing a strong civic spirit. It has been described by some of its inhabitants as a poor man's town, which means simply that the Cham-ber of Commerce has not secured a strangle hold upon community life. De-mocracy still prevails. Its representa-tives are elected to the city assembly to speak for all the people and the goal of Fort Worth's existence apparently is 'to build a city, beautiful and serene, where the children of Fort Worth citizens can grow up to secure a good education and can earn a decent living.

Neighboring cities, some of them not very far away from Fort Worth, which have been not so fortunate in preserving the traditional spirit of democracy, have

Fort Worth, Texas, takes out-standing position in utilization of public funds for community de-velopment. Uncle Sam becomes something more than a policeman.

taken pleasure in branding Fort Worth as a cow town. It is true that Fort Worth is a center for marketing of stock almost equal to Kansas City and Chicago, but apart from its strong democratic spirit it is about as far from being a frontier city as any in the United States. It has more culture, more values which go to make up civilization—which make it rank with six or eight foremost cities in the United States. It is the seat of two colleges, it has a little theatre, it has per-haps the finest park systems—in fact and in potentiality—of any city of its size in the United States. It is this city that has been prepared to co-operate with the federal government in developing its com-munity values with public funds.

Basic Community Development

It is significant that the expenditure of PWA and WPA money in Fort Worth has been for basic needs in park develop-ment and in school development. The con-ception of the school as something more than a little prison for little souls has gone a long way in Fort Worth. This may be attributed in large part to R. C. Morrison who carries the title of city forester. He is a young man, a Cornell University graduate, with an uncompro-mising social vision. The schools in Fort Worth follow a study made by George D. Strayer and his associates of the division of field studies of Teachers College, Columbia University, and it is Mr. Mor-rison's task to create plants that will give the child complete expression on the school grounds. This means that every one of the 54 public schools in Fort Worth is to be a community center and a public park. These parks will be adja-cent to the homes of the children, easily accessible, protected from traffic and usable all waking hours of the child, 365 days of the year. Children will not have to take street cars to reach the parks. Every school will be surrounded by vir-tually 40 acres of land. Each school plant will have athletic fields, tennis courts, basketball and volley ball courts, amphi-

theatres for the enactment of plays and pageants, archery and miniature golf courses. There will be segregated play-grounds for the very young. Concerts are to be a frequent feature of this com-munity center.

The idea in developing these school parks is to combine beauty with utility. Each school center is developed according to its own peculiar needs and in relation-ship to the neighborhood in which it finds itself. For instance, in packing towns, where undernourished children are the rule and tuberculosis flourishes, a build-ing has been erected which will serve as a sun room to help create immunity for these children, who are victims of low wages paid by the packer employers. Every school ground is a thing of beauty. But beauty has been made to fit into utility. Walks have been constructed of proper width so that children need not wear paths parallel to the walk system. Five-foot chain link fences have been placed sufficiently back from the walk line to permit a border planting in the grading to create slopes with interesting profiles. Fort Worth citizens point with enthusiasm to the fact that 56 miles of six-foot concrete walks, 19 miles of five-foot chain link fences, 25 miles of water lines and 36 acres of asphalt will be laid down in this huge community project. City Forester Morrison is looking ahead to the day beyond the return of so-called pros-perity. He states that it is quite apparent that we shall have the problem of techno-logical employment even after the return of what we might call normal conditions. "The government," he goes on to say, "with its awakening sense of responsibil-ity to provide each citizen with the oppor-tunity to work, will seek in the future, public works that are beneficial; school officials should not lose the opportunity to impress upon the local authorities the im-portance of developing school grounds. With such a development widespread throughout our country, together with the revamping of many antiquated sys-tems of teaching, the schools are in a position to do much toward preserving democracy and liberty for our citizen-ship." Mr. Morrison has definite ideas about tying up public works funds to community development. He goes on to say:

To Make Good Citizens

"Careful study should convince one that the development of the school grounds should be the favored type of project. Considerable money has been

spent during the past three or four years on highway beautification, which in itself is a worthy type of development, but certainly it does not fulfill the need that properly constructed school grounds do. School grounds as a rule are located in congested areas where there is need for recreational facilities, such areas are used almost constantly, and in many cases by people who cannot afford to own a car, which thereby eliminates any possibility of their reaching the larger, more naturalistic park areas. If our assumption is correct that we can make of youngsters good citizens, we should, therefore, give more thought to the question of creating a more favorable environment for them.

"The dominant idea in back of the development of school grounds may be expressed in the motto of the American Institute of Park Executives which is 'To make more abundant facilities for a more expressive life for all.' The landscaping of school grounds is too often considered as something nice but not essential. Too often the real objective in back of such development is not understood.

Decline in Juvenile Delinquency

"The CWA program in Fort Worth made it possible to set up a standard of development in this city, the value of which is constantly evident. There is evidence that the police records have shown a marked decline of juvenile delinquency and that property values have been increased. Around each school ground there has been new building activity. There has also been an awakening of a consciousness of civic responsibility on the part of the people, and the various neighborhoods have been inspired to take pride in their own yards. The children have already learned to respect and love beauty—and their emotional life has been somewhat enriched, and last but not least of all these fine results, the relief labor, those men who were unfortunate during the depression and whose morale had been broken, caught some of the enthusiasm when they realized they were working on something useful and beneficial to themselves and to their children.

"There are results already observed, yet we hope to have still more results. We feel that the program will be more far-reaching and its significance will be more profound within the next few years after the present WPA program has been completed. We feel that a child surrounded with beauty during the time he is in school will be so imbued with such an environment that he will not permit ugliness in his community when he becomes a citizen. We hope that these various school grounds, equipped as they are for all forms of play and with provisions for concerts and plays, will become the headquarters for recreational as well as educational activities. For example, we hope that the construction of amphitheatres will do much to encourage local plays, concerts, public speaking, pageants, and other types of entertainment. It will be the duty of the various principals to see

that such activities are carried on on his or her school grounds and this fact will give an opportunity for social guidance that has heretofore been quite impossible. The school then will make its influence felt not only with the children but with the adults as well.

To Face Technological Jobless

"The average Mr. and Mrs. Citizen go through life taking most things for granted, with little understanding of or appreciation for the various institutions which surround them. Few people realize the great significance of education or a general park movement, or the purpose of recreation. Few people realize that these institutions have been found necessary for the preservation of our democracy. In any other form of government mass education and enlightenment are not nearly so important. Nor was it so important to have such things as parks and such persons as recreational supervisors before the machine age, but today and in the future when leisure time shall be more abundant it is highly essential in the cause of good citizenship that good wholesome recreation be provided our people. The machine age and our democracy have brought about many problems that are yet not solved, but which are presenting themselves each day more forcibly as barriers to the progress of our people. Such things as the concentration of government to eliminate the duplications of governmental agencies must come to reduce the overhead of government. The necessity for reforms in taxation must be apparent to all who think of such problems. We are confronted on every hand with economic problems, but all of these cannot be solved until we have an enlightened people."

Another use to which public works funds have been put in Fort Worth has been the creation of a rose garden which has come to be called "an outdoor library of living plants." This landscape development with its educational feature has brought thousands of visitors to Fort Worth since its completion. Labor played an honorable part here in the development of this project. Men who formerly

were paid as high as \$20 a day in the art of cutting stone worked just as enthusiastically on this project even when they received only \$2 a day paid in meal tickets. These workmen not only did this but when the garden was completed they contributed a large sum of money for the planting of roses.

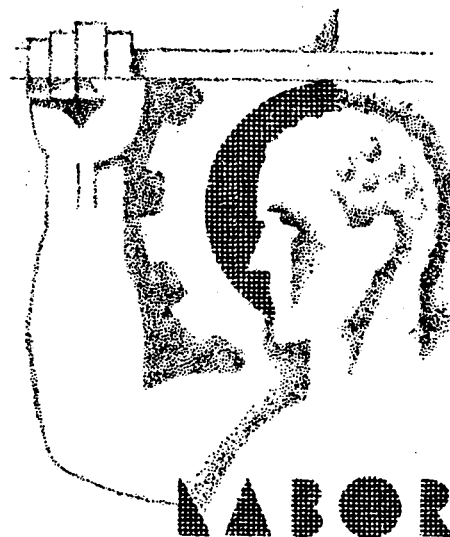
Fort Worth went to Kansas City and borrowed one of America's best designers in the field of landscape art, S. Herbert Hare. Mr. Hare has brought to this city, to which the Rotary Clubs of some competing cities have applied the term cow town, something of the beauty of the Bourbon Garden at Versailles, France, mingled with the softer beauty of the small ramp garden at Villa Lante, Italy.

Beauty Created

A shelter house at the top of a hill marks the main entrance to this garden. From this outpost the visitor is able to see a pattern of rose beds, a cascade fed by a wall fountain at the foot of the terrace, and a lake which serves as a reflecting pool. From the main rose garden has been built a long colonnade which serves as an arbor for climbing roses and as a connection between the main garden and the oval rose garden. Walks are abundant and they are populated. On a single Sunday soon after the completion of this garden 18,000 people visited the project. Besides the roses, water plants are abundant, lying serenely in the pools and streams adjacent. Gold fish fan their tails among the water plants.

Although Versailles was consulted, the architect did not forget Texas in this enterprise. A desert garden displays all the cacti and wild flowers of the great stretches of desert which lie in the West of Texas.

Fort Worth is probably the outstanding example of what a city can do when it still preserves its democratic constitution and voluntarily co-operates with its national government. Cities that prate about extravagance and whine about balancing the budget are usually in the control of selfish, visionless business men who refuse to see the city develop except along lines of bringing factories and railroad shops. Fort Worth views Uncle Sam in a different light from that of mere policeman or tax collector.



When I would beget content and increase confidence in the power and wisdom and providence of Almighty God, I will walk the meadows by some gliding stream, and there contemplate the lilies that take no care, and those very many other little living creatures that are not only created, but fed (man knows not how) by the goodness of the God of Nature, and therefore trust in Him.—Izaak Walton.

Remember that to change thy mind and to follow him that sets thee right is to be none the less the free agent that thou wast before.—Marcus Aurelius.

Militant Consumers Contact Washington

HOUSEWIVES on strike against butcher shops in Detroit. Or in Lincoln, Nebr., the establishment of a municipal filling station that serves as a yardstick for establishing fair handling charges for gas and fair retail prices. Or in Memphis, Tenn., a local committee of public spirited citizens broadcasts on local radio stations 15 minutes a day throwing light on variations in food prices. Or a great social pioneer sets up a fund of a million dollars to promote the idea of a chain of co-operative department stores. Or in the great state of Wisconsin a bill is passed providing that a course in consumers' co-operatives shall be given in every public school in the state.

These actual examples indicate the variety of consumer activities going forward in the United States. They also register the pitch of public opinion in regard to a co-operative economy as opposed to a competitive economy. These desultory activities may find in Washington under the protecting arm of the government, an agency, catholic in taste and sagacious in statesmanship, capable of understanding all phases of the co-operative movement, quietly sympathetic to consumer problems and consumer movements. The new agency represents a consolidation of the activities of the Consumers Advisory Board of the NRA, the Consumers Division of the National Emergency Council and the Cabinet Committee on Price Policy. It is quite tersely designated as Consumers Division. Walton H. Hamilton, internationally known economist and liberal leader, is director. He is the President's adviser on consumer problems and chairman of the NRA Advisory Council. In creating this agency the President of the United States in his executive order said, "A Consumers Division is hereby established within the National Recovery Administration, the function and purpose of which division shall be to stimulate interest in the problems of the consumer, to review public policy in so far as it is related to the consumer and in general to suggest ways and means to promote larger and more economical production of useful goods, to facilitate the maintenance and betterment of the American standard of living."

Wide Activities Outlined

Dr. Hamilton told the **ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL** that he expected to mobilize in so far as possible every consumers group in the United States and every trade union in building a background of public opinion that will permit the rise of consumers' co-operatives. His work, he said, has three aspects:

1. Research—trying to ascertain why more goods do not flow more rapidly to the people who need them.
2. Publicity—creating interest in and giving knowledge of co-operative activities.

Buyers no longer are orphans. Efforts being made to study industry from point of view of housewife and other consumers. May develop yardstick technique in retail field.

3. Co-ordination.

On the more practical side the agency is to undertake the education of the public and recognize and encourage wider use of quality standards and grade labor; to further organize consumers county councils on a nation-wide basis; to gather



WALTON H. HAMILTON

Mobilizes his great attainments and a resourceful staff to fight for the consumer.

data; to distribute information on consumers problems; and, to review and influence current legislation and public policy from the consumers point of view. Already as a hold-over from the National Emergency Council, 200 county councils are at work in the United States. Already Dr. Hamilton's research staff has made important studies of milk, dresses, ice, gasoline, paper, automobile tires and automobiles. Some of the questions that these price studies suggest as outlined by Dr. Hamilton are:

Does the average adult consumer of milk get the amount each day which dieticians think necessary to health? If not, why not?

Would a new marketing inspection affect the needed change?

Penetrating Questions Asked

Again, would a measuring load project such as TVA or an enforcement or a relaxation of anti-trust laws bring goods closer within the reach of the consumer?

Would a widespread adoption of con-

sumer co-operatives aid in a freer flow of goods? Why do some goods which are already comparatively cheap find little market? Why do other products relatively useless find a market at high prices? Why do some products which are relatively cheap to produce sell in the market at a high price?

Will standards of quality for consumers' goods decrease selling costs and increase buying? How far can standards be used without blocking progress?

Wisconsin, a state which has predicted often the national trend and has set the pace for national policies in many instances, has passed a law making mandatory the teaching of co-operative marketing and consumers co-operation in the public schools. Before a Wisconsin student can qualify to teach economics he must have a certificate to the effect that he is schooled in a knowledge of co-operation.

The Consumers Division is publishing a bulletin known as "Consumers' Co-operation." The definition of consumers' co-operation and its description from this bulletin is pertinent.

"A consumers' co-operative is a group of people organized to supply themselves with goods and services. The members of the group themselves put up the necessary capital. The organization is run according to certain rules which have been tested by experience. While the societies deal primarily with their own members, they may also do business with non-members.

"In order to supply such everyday needs as milk, bread, and groceries, consumers have organized and operated co-operative creameries, bakeries and grocery stores. Housing, credit, and insurance are a few of the other things which have also been furnished through co-operatives.

"Co-operatives do not just grow. Sometimes they arise out of a dramatic incident like a fire or a strike. Usually they have developed where there is a real opportunity for saving, rather than where consumers are already being efficiently supplied with the things they need.

"At times, they have been a sign of protest against continued high prices. In situations where business methods are wasteful or retail expenses are high, people may look to co-operation for a chance to save. If a service which is needed or desired is not being supplied in a community, consumers may organize to secure it.

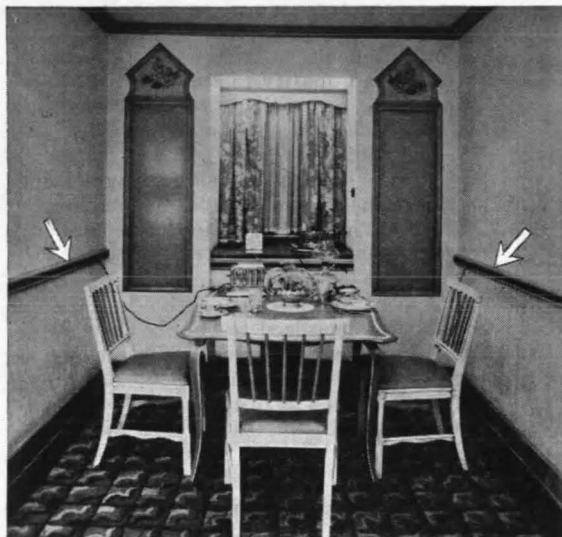
"Most successful co-operatives have had small beginnings. One co-operative company in Illinois, which is now flourishing, grew out of the protest of a few women against an increase in the price of milk. They decided to buy milk directly from the farmers and distribute it among themselves at the old price. After a few months, they found that they had a profit of \$70 on hand, and decided to bring oth-

(Continued on page 501)

Ferment in Wiring Field Creates New Types

THE art of wire installation is very young compared with many of the ancient crafts. Blacksmithing, for instance, is really as old as the race and antedates modern civilization. Boiler-making is at least 100 years old. Glass-blowing, much older. It should be borne in mind that the incandescent lamp came into existence in 1879 and that it was nearly 20 years before it had much commercial value.

The early wiring job followed what might be called natural lines of development. Knob and tube systems followed the most elementary principles, being



Courtesy National Electric Products Corporation

The "plug-in" strip utilized in the breakfast room has decorative value.

merely an insulated wire strung on the necessary attachments. Where a greater protection on fire and other hazards was needed the wires were placed in pipes, and other raceways. It was a long time before these elementary methods were improved and discarded. Just why so much inertia was present in the situation is not wholly clear. It was possibly due to the fact that much of the wiring used in jobs was concealed, and due also to the vested interests that commercial firms had in the old type of wiring. Long ago the plumbing industry recognized the esthetic value of plumbing fixtures and there is little doubt that the strong demand for plumbing goods was due in part to the use of color, beautiful lines, and spotless appearance of plumbing goods. Bathrooms became assets to hotels, private dwellings and other structures. Even when the so-called artistic lighting began to make itself felt in the electrical industry, little was done toward improving that sector of the wiring system which was concealed behind walls. The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL is happy to report that this regrettable lapse in values is being repaired.

It is true that some manufacturers

Manufacturers seek goals of beauty, serviceability, flexibility and safety. Worker takes more important position in reference to new types.

are taking the easy way and developing cheaper and cheaper devices. They are seeking to lure the householder to purchase gaudy products through color appeal which are flimsy in construction, of short life and dangerous both to life and property. These cheaper materials are being marketed with a great deal of advertising ballyhoo and it is an interesting fact that they tend more and more to eliminate the skilled craftsman in their installation. These unscrupulous manufacturers are trying to produce wiring systems that janitors, office boys, hairpin artists and other nondescript mechanics can install and to sell them through eye appeal. They are dangerous, they are very expensive in reality because they do not last, and because they are hazardous.

On the other hand, other manufacturers are facing the problem with good judgment and with engineering intelligence. They are trying to determine just what the consumer really needs in a wiring system. They are emphasizing serviceability, beauty, flexibility and safety. It is an interesting fact, too, that with these new developments skill is taking on a more important role in such installation. The goal of these manufacturers appears to be a complete wiring system that is permanent, safe, beautiful and will meet every need of the householder. In this set-up conduit has taken on not only the utmost scientific efficiency but has taken on real beauty. Color is being used but not to the sacrifice of other values. When engineers faced these problems, they decided upon the necessity for race-ways that

would give full and lasting protection to the wires within from all extraneous forces, including moisture, blows during construction, heat and other forces. Rigid steel conduit naturally offered the best service here, and since the conduit industry has sought to build up its own standards for this product, good types of conduit are now available. Secondly, conduit was studied to eliminate cheap finishes such as black enamel and paint and it is now being immersed in several coatings of zinc. Efforts in the third case were made to develop a complete wiring system in such totality that the different component parts could be coordinated into a single unit. Due consideration was given to esthetic values and eye appeal. Every effort was made to develop a non-tamperable circuit protection so that the workman who installs the system and the persons living in the edifice would not be subjected to undue hazards. Even the humble fuse has undergone a remarkable transformation and become a non-tamperable link in the circuit.

Labor Has Stake In Types

Credit should be given to Otto Frederickson, an engineer employed by the National Electric Products Corporation, for his untiring efforts to improve the art of wiring manufacturing which in turn is bound to affect the art of wire installation. Mr. Frederickson is letting light and air into this industry. He is the inventor of many new types of wiring. One of his new developments is called a plug-in strip. This strip is said to be able to be used as a part of a base-board in any room in such wise as to blend in the prevailing color scheme of the woodwork and to permit the safe plugging in of any electrical device at points six inches apart. This meets the householder's need for as many outlets as he can possibly use in a given room.

(Continued on page 502)



Courtesy National Electric Products Corporation

In a great restaurant the new strip makes plugging in easy and safe.

NEMA Feels Lash of Federal Displeasure

THE Federal Trade Commission has issued a complaint charging the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, of New York City, and 16 large member manufacturers of power cable and wire materials, with unlawful combination, conspiracy and agreement to restrain competition in their field. Among the largest customers of these companies are public utilities, municipal, state and federal governments, large industrial plants and office buildings.

Companies named as respondents are: American Electrical Works, Philadelphia; American Steel and Wire Co., Worcester, Mass.; Anaconda Wire and Cable Co., Bishop Wire and Cable Corporation, New York City; Boston Insulated Wire and Cable Co., Boston; Crescent Insulated Wire and Cable Co., Trenton, N. J.; General Cable Corporation, New York City; General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; Habirshaw Cable and Wire Corporation, New York City; National Electrical Products Corporation, Pittsburgh; The Okonite Co., Passaic, N. J.; Phelps-Dodge Copper Products Corporation, New York City; John A. Roebling's Sons Co., Trenton, N. J.; Simplex Wire and Cable Co., Boston; Triangle Conduit and Cable Co., Brooklyn, and United States Rubber Products, Inc., New York City.

Officers of the trade association named

Quasi-monopoly dominated by General Electric is charged with illegal combination. Kept press generally silent about case.

as respondents are: F. C. Jones, president and member of the board of governors; W. J. Donald, managing director, T. W. Howard, director of uniform accounting and statistical department, and C. M. Cogan, director of the engineering department, all of New York City. Members of the board of governors are also joined as respondents.

Alleging concerted action and agreement, the complaint charges that the respondents put into effect certain rules, policies and practices, their first step in the plan having been to organize subsidiary and sectional groups composed of manufacturers who, "but for the activities herein alleged would be in active competition with each other as to price and otherwise."

The respondents are charged with promoting and holding frequent meetings and conferences among the various

groups and subdivisions and systematically exchanging price information among the members. They are alleged to have agreed to quote, sell and deliver their goods according to identical prices and sales conditions.

Under the leadership of The Okonite Company, General Electric Company and Habirshaw Cable and Wire Corporation, the respondent manufacturers of impregnated paper cable, varnished cambric cable, parkway cable and rubber power cable are alleged to have concertedly adopted and maintained fixed and uniform selling prices for these commodities.

In the compilation and use of price lists, the respondent cable manufacturers are said to have agreed that no customer should be allowed to purchase except on a delivered price basis and, for the purpose and with the effect of further suppressing competition among themselves, the manufacturers are alleged to have supplemented their uniform delivered price lists by imposing a uniform charge for large wooden reels on which cable is wound for delivery and a uniform allowance for the return of these reels.

These manufacturers, with the assistance of the association, are alleged to have adopted a system under which they reported upon request of any member de-

(Continued on page 502)



The great plant of the General Electric at Schenectady. This corporation takes a leading part in the politics of the electrical industry under Boss Swope

A. F. of L. Acts Upon 250 Resolutions

THE recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, at Atlantic City, N. J., accomplished a phenomenal amount of work. During the two weeks' session, from October 7 to 18, the assembly analyzed and adopted, section by section, the voluminous report of the executive council, elected officers and took action on more than 250 resolutions covering a stupendous variety of subjects, ranging from dairy products and anti-lynching legislation, to Ethiopia. The federation heartily endorsed the stand taken by the League of Nations and the neutrality policy adopted by President Roosevelt with regard to Italy's African invasion.

The federation also endorsed the first International Labour Regional Conference, which is to be convened at Santiago, Chile, starting December 30, 1935, to discuss matters concerning Pan American labor.

The assembly took action to recommend the appointment of a representative of organized labor on the governing board of the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration. It referred to the executive council of the A. F. of L. for investigation and subsequent action the matter of assisting trade unions in Cuba, which are being suppressed under a government of military dictatorship.

Peace

The convention took a very firm stand in its declaration for peace. Eight resolutions were introduced on this subject, six of which specifically condemned Italy's attack on Ethiopia. The convention branded Italy as an outlaw among nations.

Six additional resolutions were adopted denouncing European Nazism and Fascism. The assembly extended an offer of an asylum in the United States for Nazi and Fascist refugees and agreed to boycott all German-made goods. It opposed

Action taken at momentous convention at Atlantic City—indicating a tremendous harvest of work—carefully analyzed by this Journal.

the participation of the United States in the 1936 Olympic games at Berlin.

The convention amended Section 5 of Article IV, of the A. F. of L. constitution, to oust Communists and other persons advocating the violent overthrow of American government and institutions, from membership in any central labor body or state federation of labor.

Unemployment Relief and Public Works

The convention opposed the present Means Test, whereby persons must prove that they are destitute before becoming eligible to obtain public relief.

The federation demanded the payment of union wage scales and adoption of union conditions of work on all emergency relief projects, on the construction of the Fort Peck Dam, in Montana, in the CCC camps, on agricultural work, and for white collar workers in the Works Progress Administration.

The federation took action to obtain fair working conditions on all government contracts, and agreed to sponsor legislation in Congress to abolish the "kick-back" to employers of wages paid under such contracts. Nine resolutions were introduced on the subject of union wages and conditions on federal projects.

The convention opposed the displacement of regular navy yard employees and of workers having civil service status by emergency relief workers. Three resolutions were introduced on this subject.

Labor Party

The convention rejected 13 proposals for the formation of an independent political labor party. Other action taken by the assembly included the following:

Took action to secure an amendment to the United States constitution prohibiting child labor, by seeking to have those states which have not yet ratified this amendment do so. Five resolutions were introduced on the Child Labor Amendment.

Took action to obtain an amendment to the U. S. Constitution which would deny the right of municipal, county, state and federal courts to declare unconstitutional any legislation favorable to the laboring classes, whether such laws were passed by Congress or by a referendum of the people. On this amendment, generally termed the Workers' Rights Amendment, 10 resolutions were introduced.

Took action to favor nation-wide adoption of the 30-hour workweek, without wage reductions, and to endorse the Black Bill now before Congress on this matter. Four resolutions were introduced.

Government Employees

Took action to seek higher standards of working conditions for government employees, with pay for overtime work.

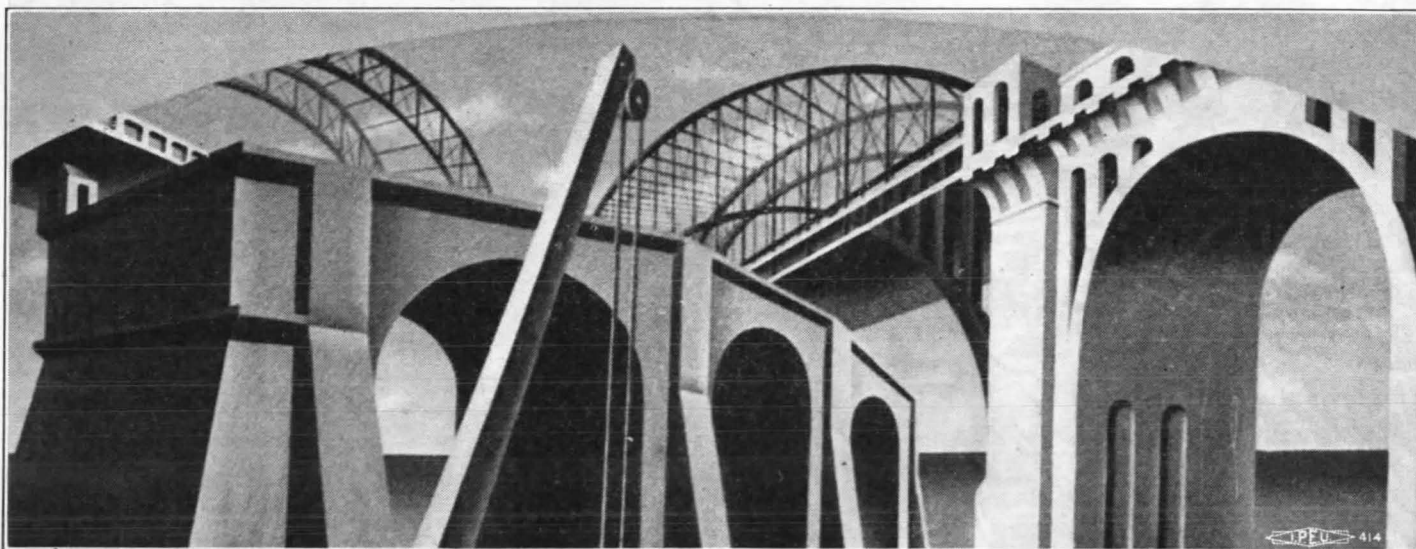
Industrial Unionism

Rejected 13 proposals to organize labor in all mass production industries into industrial unions, with a single organization for each industry, instead of into craft unions as in the past.

Referred to the executive council for further study 11 other resolutions petitioning the chartering of industrial unions in the following industries:

Chemical industry,
High pressure pipe industry,

(Continued on page 496)



BUILDING THE NEW AMERICA
Mural "BRIDGES" by Clarence Carter

Courtesy PWAP

Conspiracy of Silence on Production Study

An Interview with HAROLD LOEB

QUESTION: Mr. Loeb, we understand that you are an engineer and that you are approaching problems of economics from an engineering point of view. We wish to ask you a number of questions in regard to the report of the National Survey of Potential Product Capacity that was prepared under the sponsorship of the New York City Housing Authority and Workers Division of the Emergency Relief Bureau.

Mr. Loeb: I shall be glad to say what I can to clarify for your readers the aims of this study and the need for such an investigation by competent engineers.

Question: What do you mean by potential product capacity?

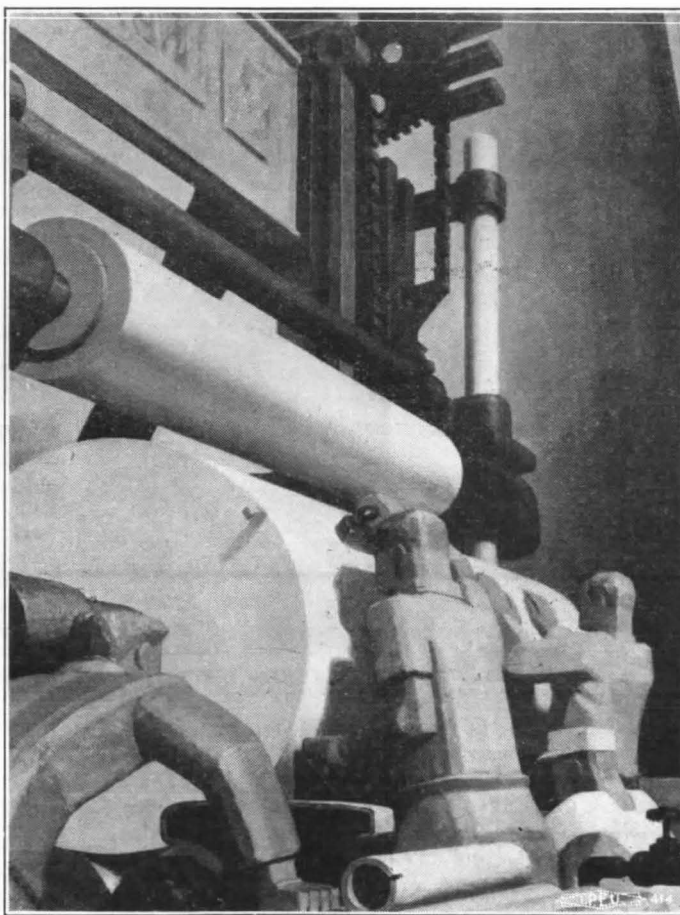
Mr. Loeb: Potential product capacity is the desired goods and services which could be produced by using the available raw materials, the existing equipment and knowledge and the customary labor forces to satisfy the needs and reasonable wants of the American people.

Question: Isn't that quite a large order?

Mr. Loeb: No, if you get the right view of wealth. Wealth is still thought of as something static, like gold, instead of being recognized as a flow of goods and services. Let us suppose we desire to discover General Motors' capacity to produce automobiles. We would not estimate the capacity of our iron mines, our blast furnaces, our steel mills, our glass foundries, our rubber manufacturing, or carburetor factories, our assembly plant, etc., put the various answers in the form of percentages and take the average of the lot. We could perform this operation and it would not tell us how many motor cars General Motors could turn out. Instead we would first choose "the bottleneck"—that process which seemed to limit the production of cars—estimate its capacity and then check through all the other processes to discover if any limitation of production other than the one we had picked existed. If no other limitation could be found, if enough men were available to perform the operations required to keep the bottleneck process operating at full speed, enough steel, enough tires and all the other materials and mechanisms that go into a car, we study the bottleneck. It might be the assembly plant itself or it might be the factory assigned to making one of the most important parts.

Work performed under CWA by group of competent engineers fails to get publicity in daily press. What is the aim of such studies?

Question: That is very interesting, Mr. Loeb, and simplifies the problem. Can you apply this method to our total economy?



Courtesy PWAP

THE NEW INDUSTRY
"Paper Workers" by Douglas Crockwell.

Mr. Loeb: Man-power seems to be the logical limitation or bottleneck in our society. Society has not yet learned how to control its production of human beings, but if we had accepted man-power as the limiting factor in production, we would have obtained a fantastic answer.

Question: We don't see why.

Mr. Loeb: Fifty to eighty million men and women could by using modern technology produce wealth for themselves beyond any conceivable capacity to consume, but in order to utilize our full man-power in the most effective fashion, we would have to alter the life ways of

90 to 95 per cent of our population. Therefore, instead of choosing man-power as our bottleneck we chose the existing equipment and productive methods of the inhabitants of the United States. With the bottleneck given, we proceed to list all available resources, raw material, power sources and labor and then sought to trace the various materials through their various processes, checking at each step to discover whether or not the installed equipment was adequate to perform the task required of it and thus to approach gradually a list of consumer goods and services which the American people might enjoy if they could take full advantage of their ability to produce.

Question: What did you find?

Mr. Loeb: Well, we put down the quantity produced in 1929, the year of maximum production; secondly, we put down the quantity which this same equipment could have turned out if it had been operated at full capacity; thirdly, we sought to discover the quantity which the American people would have consumed if they could have consumed what they would like to have consumed.

Question: We in the labor field, Mr. Loeb, know that consumption depends upon two things: actual purchasing power and the standard of life which the workers seek. Did you set up a standard of life?

Mr. Loeb: Yes, in this study we did. We called it the budget. I can not go into a full description of this budget, but we tried to be consistent throughout. For instance when we came to considering a food item, we based our estimates upon a pamphlet issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture known as "Diets at Four Levels of Nutritive Control and Cost" and we chose the diet known as the "Liberal Diet." In the case

of clothing the National Survey was governed by custom. In the case of housing we ascertained that everyone would like to have the use of a room and a half on the average. Less than this would prevent privacy. It came about, therefore, that we set down the figure of approximately 96 billion dollars as the production value of all consumers' goods in 1929, and we raised this actual figure of the high point of 1929 to approximately \$135,000,000,000 as the budget value to meet consumers' needs.

Question: It appears to us, Mr. Loeb,

(Continued on page 493)

Methinks the Lady Protests Too Much

THE employees of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company got a hand-out the other day. It was not a raise in wages from their wealthy employer; nor did it consist of a picnic and a free lunch. It was what newspaper writers call a hand-out—a printed statement written by some public relations counsel and distributed for publicity purposes. This one went to the employees rather than just to the press, and they are supposed to read it and remember what it says so they will have the right replies when their friends or neighbors say something disrespectful about Ma Bell.

Ma Bell is really a sensitive creature and since the last Congress authorized the setting up of the Federal Communications Commission to regulate interstate telephone, telegraph, and radio; and since the commission is also investigating the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. and its branches, the old lady wants to put the right answers in the mouths of as many people as possible. Everything she has done, including the dividends and Mr. Gifford's cozy salary, has been for the public interest, she says, and she doesn't like to be misunderstood.

The authors of this booklet supposed a list of questions that might be asked regarding the Bell's organization and policies. Then they wrote the answers. One of the most interesting ways to read these questions and answers is to take the last one first.

"27. Is the Telephone Company 'Guilty of Propaganda?'"

"If by 'propaganda' is meant the spread of untrue or half-true statements intended to produce a false or distorted impression on the public minds, or—to quote from the language of Section 2 (h) of the Congressional Resolution—"through propaganda or the expenditure of money or the control of channels of publicity to influence or control public opinion, legislative or administrative action, or elections," then the answer is emphatically 'No!'"

Sincere and Honest (?)

"If on the other hand is meant sincere and honest effort so to inform the public concerning our principles, practices, policies and problems as to supply facts on which to base intelligent judgments, then we plead guilty to too little rather than too much."

Anyone who has studied and assimilated the material published from time to time in this JOURNAL about the Bell System and its holding company, the A. T. and T., will have an interpretation of the facts rather different than the way they are presented in this booklet; inevitably so. Here is the way the Bell views itself and its activities:

Mother Bell "regiments" her employees. Wants them to become spokesmen for her policies, and defenders of her acts. Incidentally, too, they are to become defenders of the established order.

"'The Bell System' is merely a phrase, a symbol, denoting a federation of telephone companies allied in a nation-wide public service.



GIFFORD AS A CARICATURIST SEES HIM.

"At the head of the federation is the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. To it, the associated companies are linked by both financial and service ties. Financially, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company completely owns, or has a substantial stock interest, in all of them. Service-wise, the local plants of the associated companies are united by the Long Lines department of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, by which, also, telephone service with foreign countries has been established on a basis which has become practically world-wide."

Lots of people think the Bell System is a monopoly, so an answer had to be devised to this question. It really might be called a monopoly, in a way, because although some 3,500,000 telephones of the 16,900,000 in this country are not under Bell System management, they have to link up with the system for long distance calls, and other reasons, and there are 6,700 small companies that have working agreements with the Bell, so that there are only 75,000 telephones in this country

that are not under Ma Bell's control in one way or another. However, "telephone people should not lose sight of the fact that, in a broader sense, the telephone business as a whole is in competition with other agencies of communications; or that, in the broadest sense of all, the telephone business is in competition with all other business for the consumer's dollar." You see, it's not exactly a monopoly, because people who want to make a telephone call could send a letter instead; or in the broadest sense of all, they could decide that it would be more advantageous to spend the nickel for a candy bar.

"* * * about 745,000 people own the Bell System," through stock ownership. "On January 1, 1935, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company alone had 675,000 stockholders, more than 100,000 of them Bell System employees. No one stockholder owns so much as 1 per cent of its shares. Of the stockholders more than 253,000 owned five shares or less; about 139,000 owned from six to 10 shares each. The average stockholding was 28 shares. No stockholder, no group of stockholders, controls it."

But, Mother, What of Voting Control?

What about the voting control? Well, telephone employees are not supposed to ask or answer that question, so it's not included.

Now for some "facts" about "our Company," the New England Telephone and Telegraph. In 1935, it had total assets of more than \$325,000,000. A. T. and T. owns 65 per cent of the stock, and 14,000 other stockholders own the other 35 per cent. It owns and operates 95 per cent of the telephones in its territory and has working agreements with companies which own and operate the rest. By what is known as the "license contract" it pays 1½ per cent of its gross telephone revenues to the A. T. and T. In return it shares in a pool of patents of telephone equipment, and the developments made by the Bell Telephone Laboratories.

"It may be urged that these improvements, if not developed by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for the Bell System, might have been produced by some other agency. The short answer is that in fact they were not—the chief reason being that there is no other agency so closely in touch with telephone problems or so specializing in telephone quality and efficiency. It is the inescapable fact, however, that many of these improvements are covered by patents owned by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and are not available from any other source."

And now, what about Western Electric, which manufactures apparatus under the patents and generously agrees to sell

(Continued on page 495)

Looms Now—the Illusion of Prosperity

SMOKE is pouring from the stacks of Great Britain. Smoke is pouring from the stacks of Italy. Already Mussolini has utilized an estimated 110 million dollars in war mobilization. The oil companies of the United States are selling fuel oil to Roman legions. Munition makers the world over are pouring arms into Ethiopia. And this is why the princes of private initiative are rejoicing. They declare that the war was a needed fillip to the ailing economic system. After nearly seven years of famine, when the idea of collective effort, economic co-operation, grew throughout the world, the advocates of individual, predatory economy believe they are again about to have their day.

The depression which has been deeper and more violent than perhaps any other recorded economic relapse has been helped by time also. Seven years of struggle—the pouring of public money into the apparently bottomless pit, has stemmed disaster and brought some semblance of change. What classical economists call natural forces appear to have at least partially reasserted themselves. Business is better, but there is no evidence that needed salutary changes of the economic system have taken place in such degree as to prevent future disasters. Depression is the law of capitalistic economy. Indeed, the joke of the stage comedian, "I was unemployed when the depression was good," symbolizes the nature of the capitalistic system—a series of depressions of varying degree rather than intermittent prosperity and depression.

Make no mistake about it, prosperity wrought by war is an illusion. For a time wholesale destruction requires replacement of goods but these goods bought by mortgaging the future must be paid for, and they are paid for under the capitalistic system by impoverishing the masses further. Italy, nor any other European country was financially prepared to wage war, and warfare waged will exact a heavy toll. The so-called "return of prosperity" in the United States is just as illusory as prosperity induced by warfare. There are still perhaps 20 million citizens on relief and there are possibly 10 million unemployed. Even the business men are now admitting that the return of prosperity, so-called, must reveal a permanent unemployed group of perhaps six or seven million citizens. Upon this shaky foundation, capitalistic prosperity is to be established. The world over, there has been a slight change for the better in unemployed lists. The International Labour Office has recently made a survey of the decline in unemployment throughout the world comparing 1935 with 1934. Its report, when tabulated by the Research Department of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers looks like this:

War—the threats of war—public works—and "natural forces" give hope to enthusiasts for private initiative.

Decline in World Unemployment

Per cent of working population recorded as unemployed.

Country	1934	1935
Australia*	20.9%	17.8%
Austria	22.5	18.6
Belgium	17.4	15.1
Canada*	17.9	15.1
Czechoslovakia	15.8	13.6
Denmark	15.5	14.5
Great Britain and N. Ireland	16.5	15.0
Netherlands	31.7	34.8
Norway*	27.2	21.1
Sweden*	14.1	11.1
Switzerland	12.4	13.7
United States*	21.6	18.5

*Data based on trade union returns. Data from all other countries based on unemployment insurance figures.

Number of Unemployed Registered at Employment Exchanges

Country	1934	1935
Austria	338,323	303,157
Bulgaria	25,330	34,369
Chile	28,040	9,935
Danzig	16,941	14,445
Estonia	838	868
Finland	10,988	3,732

Country	1934	1935
France	357,672	415,964
Germany	2,426,014	1,754,117
Hungary	45,486	46,069
Irish Free State	98,252	82,697
Italy	866,114	628,335
Japan	381,114	360,325
Latvia	904	2,077
New Zealand	49,931	50,347
Poland	295,149	305,560
Rumania	12,527	12,003
Spain	520,847	578,833
Yugoslavia	10,623	12,260

You will note from these tables that Italy has reduced her unemployment, but strange to say, the reduction in unemployment is about equivalent to Mussolini's army. Germany, too, has reduced her unemployment, but Hitler has increased his fighting forces. Labor people the world over should bear in mind that very little has been done to really face the problem of unemployment due to technological changes in industry and the maladjustments of the capitalistic system.

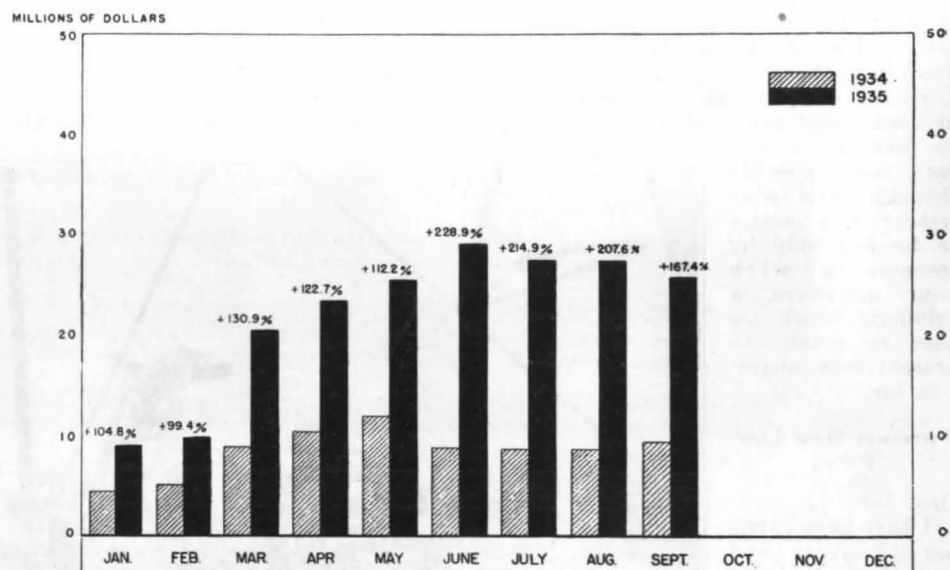
The first and best victory is to conquer self; to be conquered by self is, of all things, the most shameful and vile.—Plato.

The only way in which one human being can properly attempt to influence another is the encouraging him to think for himself, instead of endeavoring to instil ready-made opinions into his head.—Sir Leslie Stephen.

BUILDING PERMITS

Comparisons of value in recent months with the corresponding months of previous year.

New residential building.



Source of basic data:
Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Federal Housing Administration
Economics and Statistics Division
Chart No. C 5—516 B.

Farmers Want Electricity. At What Terms?

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL has received letters from bona fide farmers concerning rural electrification and the program of the government.

Dear Sirs:

FOR a generation or more we have been looking forward to the time when we would have an administration which would promote the interests of the nation as a whole instead of the interests of a few. We now feel that our hopes have been realized.

We have here in the Mississippi Valley resources which if utilized could light and heat half of the nation. Electricity in the home would surely lighten the burdens of the family and give the members more time for worthwhile things. In order to keep up a high standard of living, a people should have some time for study and self-improvement.

We want to thank Mr. Roosevelt and his associates for what they are endeavoring to do in their social equality program and I would be willing to do what I can to help in the development of that program in our community.

Outlines Benefits

Dear Sir:

What rural electrification can do for my family and myself:

Electric lights all over the house and outer buildings, doing away with the danger of upset lamps and lanterns plus a better light.

An electric washing machine which my wife can operate satisfactorily, without trouble, and getting me home from the field to adjust a balky engine, hard on the nerves of both of us.

An electric range that will not explode or create a loss of lives and property damage that can never be redeemed.

Electric refrigeration which every home needs, and electricity will put water all over the house and outer buildings besides furnishing all my belt power down in the barn.

These conveniences just named are necessary and practical when they can be had at a low rate, made possible through rural electrification, a service to be had only by co-operating with your neighbors, a privilege which we have to thank the present administration for.

Foresees New Low Rates

Dear Sir:

I have been farming 12 years and was interested in electricity but it was too expensive to use.

Bona fide letters from "dirt" farmers in the middle west cut down through manufactured opinion as to true attitude of the citizens most concerned.

I would surely like to get the service to my farm now for it seems that now it is almost a necessity. It also lightens the work on the farm and in the home.

I suggest a good idea would be to go out and see each farmer and see if he will co-operate with us to help build a line.

I am very much pleased with the administration's plans and the offer the government has given us.

Dear Sir:

In regard to farm electrification, I would like to present some of my views as a rural user and also as an electrical contractor. I live outside the city of Davenport, and therefore, do not have use of city water, sewer and gas. We are fortunate in being on the transmission line of the C. D. & M. Railway and are, therefore, able to have electric power, which we use for lighting, cooking and refrigeration. We have two pumps, one deep well pump and one shallow well pump for cistern, also household appliances such as vacuum cleaner, electric washer, sewing machine, food mixer, waffle iron, toaster and humidifier. These electrical conveniences surely relieve the rural housewife of a great deal of drudgery that she formerly had without electrification.

Since I myself am a rural user of electricity, you can readily see why I am so enthusiastic about farm electrification. It is going to be necessary for some large helpful movement to turn our factories and workers back to a full-time basis. We trust that this farm electrification project is going to have its part

in re-establishing American industry, from the using of raw material for appliances to high-line material, transformers, etc., up to the finished product installed on the farm. This movement, I believe, will do more good than any other movement that I know of to help bring us back to normalcy.

Should Be Done By Co-operation

Dear Sir:

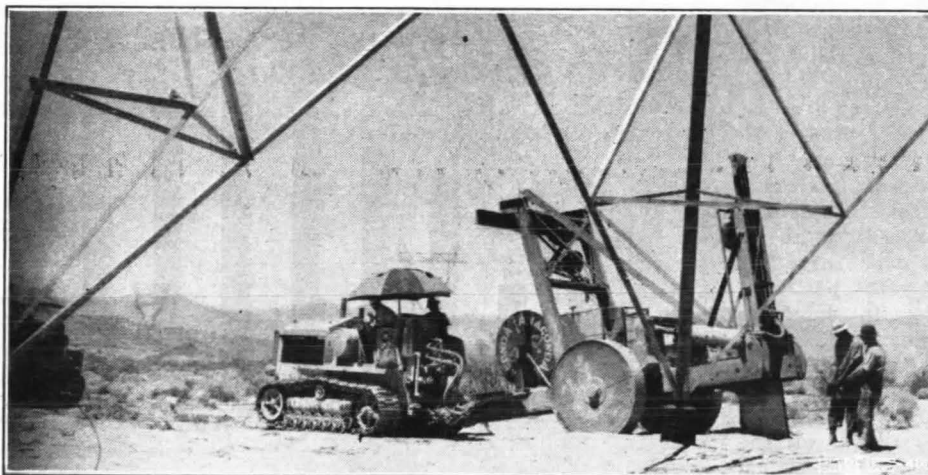
I wish to try to impress upon you how the farmer is taking hold of the R. E. A. In all my experience as an electrical contractor I have never seen a community or a class of people so hungry for electrical energy as that displayed a couple of weeks ago. Our community was a stronghold of Republicans, but what this administration has done for them in the matter of corn and hog money and in saving farm after farm, and some of the unfortunate in giving them an opportunity to work out their salvation, will not soon be forgotten. One old German farmer whom I have known for 25 years and until the last presidential election had always voted the Republican ticket, said that Roosevelt is a second George Washington.

In studying over your co-operative layout I consider it the greatest godsend the American farmers have ever had. Our experience here locally has been that when this was put up to them they were all ready to go and are electrically-minded. Within five years, if this project is added onto from time to time the electric light companies will be selling from five to 10 times the electricity they are today. Their profits per kilowatt per hour will not be as great but will be more than balanced by the increased consumption. Rates will have to come down and if they come down to where they should be, the above will be accomplished.

You can readily understand my selfish interest in the matter, for to use more electricity they will have to install additional equipment, and we will all have to

admit that electricity eliminates drudgery. "Electricity — carrier of light and power, devourer of time and space, bearer of human speech over land and sea, greatest servant of man." This quotation expresses the attitude of the farmer.

The farmer in this R. E. A. proposition realizes he is getting value received, that he will eventually own the line he has paid for and not the light
(Continued on page 493)



BUILDING A HIGH LINE

National Program of Farm Wiring Needed

By GEORGE W. NORRIS, U. S. Senator

This momentous communication was sent to Morris L. Cooke, director of the Rural Electrification Administration. It comes at an opportune hour, when the Rural Electrification Administration is apparently stalled, and cannot act in behalf of a national program.

October 24, 1935.

Honorable Morris L. Cooke,
Administrator,
Rural Electrification Administration.

Dear Mr. Cooke:

A careful study of the question of rural electrification, as applied to our country, makes it increasingly obvious that the time is at hand when, as a nation, we should adopt a more positive program for electrifying the largest possible number of our farms, and thus give to rural communities the benefits that naturally follow the largest possible consumption of electricity in the rural homes of our country.

Heretofore, the idea has prevailed that the farmer cannot be given the advantages that come into the home from the installation of electrical facilities because of the expense connected with rural electrification. This idea to a great extent has come about because the private power companies have for years systematically built up the idea that the cost of transmission lines is so great that it is not feasible financially to carry electricity to the farmer. Where the private power companies have made any attempt to electrify rural homes they have naturally selected the most densely settled sections. In carrying out such a program, it naturally follows that many rural communities are omitted entirely, and the comparatively small number of rural communities thus electrified leaves out large numbers of communities which should be supplied with electricity, if the establishment of rural lines were done on a broad, comprehensive scale which would give the largest amount of electricity to the largest number of farmers.

Proposes Extensive Program

There should be established in this country a general system for the electrification of rural communities which would take into consideration the supplying of electricity to as many rural homes as possible and not leave large gaps in the system of unsupplied communities. I think a good illustration of the idea I am trying to convey will be found in the control of our streams, as demonstrated by the activities of the Tennessee Valley Authority in the Tennessee Valley. That act was the first attempt ever made by

National program likely implies erection of lines directly by the Federal government.

the government to take a stream as a whole and make it navigable and also to exercise control over floods, with a view to co-ordinating all the dams built in such a way that it would make the stream navigable and control the great amount



SENATOR NORRIS

Father of public power, able fighter for a social state, the beloved Norris now turns his ability toward securing power and light for farm homes.

of flood waters. Incidentally, such a system would also give to the valley the maximum amount of electric current consistent with navigation and flood control. In the same way, it seems to me the country communities should be electrified, not with the simple view of bringing electricity to a few farmers, but with the idea of taking the country as a whole and building transmission lines which would bring electricity to the largest possible number of rural communities.

Prior to 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was set up, the percentage of rural electrification in this country was negligible. In many cases the connection of farms was largely incidental to reaching small towns and other highly profitable classes of customers.

The farms at present connected—a very large percentage of those located in metropolitan areas—represent a wholly inadequate percentage of the nearly 8,000,000 farms of our country. During 1935, there has grown up among the farmers of this country, a wonderful sentiment in favor of rural electrification. Some public service commissions have issued orders reducing rates and requiring a more liberal rule as to extensions. In many cases municipal plants are planning to extend their lines into the country.

But, granting all these developments are in the right direction, I judge your administration hardly anticipates that under the most favorable conditions we shall have doubled by the end of the year 1936 the number of farms having electric service, thus leaving five and one-fourth million farms without service.

Many Uses for Electricity

In many ways the farmer is the best customer in the purchase and use of electric current. The farmer needs all the facilities which the city dweller needs, but in addition thereto he needs many facilities for which the city dweller has no use. The farmer, for instance, needs electric current to grind feed, to pump water, and to perform many other services about the farm which have no application to the consumer of electricity who dwells in the city.

It is true that the cost of construction of transmission lines to supply the farmer, because of the smaller number of consumers per mile of transmission line, will be greater than in the municipality, but if the farmer gets his electricity at the right price, his consumption will be much greater than the consumption of the city dweller.

You are quoted as saying that France plans to have 100 per cent of its farm population given service by 1940, and that today 40 per cent of Swedish farms have service. The wide extension of electric lines through rural Ontario made possible by low rates is well known. I understand a very large percentage of the rural homes in Japan have electricity. Such facts as these suggest that we should not drift in the matter of electrifying rural America. It should be possible for us as a people to determine what we want to do about it and then proceed to the accomplishment of the program, as we have done in the matter of rural free delivery, and as we are now doing in the Tennessee Valley in regard to navigation and flood control, with the incidental maximum production of electricity.

(Continued on page 493)

Out of Telephony into Photo-telephony

By CARL DREHER, Chief Sound Engineer, R. K. O. Studios

In a previous article submitted for publication in the JOURNAL, mention was made that the contributions to the present near-perfection of sound pictures were by a great number of individuals. No attempt was made to single out any one person as being responsible even in a large measure for the developments necessary before the application of sound to motion pictures became feasible.

To give credit in one direction would necessarily minimize the contributions made by many others. The sound departments of the various studios, both on production and on research work, are manned by chiefs and engineers of outstanding and recognized ability in their profession. The resources of the motion picture industry made available to the industry the best that the world had to offer in men and materials.

In every instance, the engineer in charge of a major studio sound department will be found to be a man of outstanding accomplishments and ability. That this is so is evidenced by the phenomenal progress made toward the perfection of sound recordings in a few years. It is but yesterday that we listened to the comparatively crude offerings that were in themselves wonderful improvements over anything that had ever preceded it.

Feeling that it might be of interest to our readers to have some knowledge of the history of the art leading up to that which we know today, Mr. Carl Dreher, Chief Sound Engineer for the R. K. O. Studios, Inc., has kindly favored us with the following article. It is evident that Mr. Dreher, graduate of the College of the City of New York; tester for Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America; research engineer, General Electric Company and Marconi Company and Radio Corporation of America; receiving engineer, R. C. A. transoceanic stations; engineer in charge, Broadcast Stations WJZ, WJY, RCA; staff engineer, R. C. A. Photophone Company, director of sound, R. K. O. Studios, Inc., has a world of practical experience in the development and operation of sound and radio transmission.

A masterful chronicle of the evolution of modern sound apparatus.

Under the direction of Mr. Dreher, many valuable contributions have been made by his staff to the efficiency and true fidelity enjoyed by the patrons of the theatre when viewing Radio Pictures.

We desire to thank Mr. Dreher for this and many other courtesies.

HOLLYWOOD COMMENTATOR.

IN March, 1876, Alexander Graham Bell transmitted over a telephone line connecting two rooms his famous sentence: "Mr. Watson, come here, I want you." General Grant was then nearing the end of his second term as President of the United States. It was the year of "Custer's Last Fight," a tragedy which was commemorated on the sides of moving vans up to a generation ago.

In 1915, less than four decades later, Bell repeated his command to Watson over a transcontinental telephone line. Bell was in New York, Watson in San Francisco. The sentence was the same, but the distance spanned had increased from 30 feet to 3,000 miles, and it was to keep on increasing.

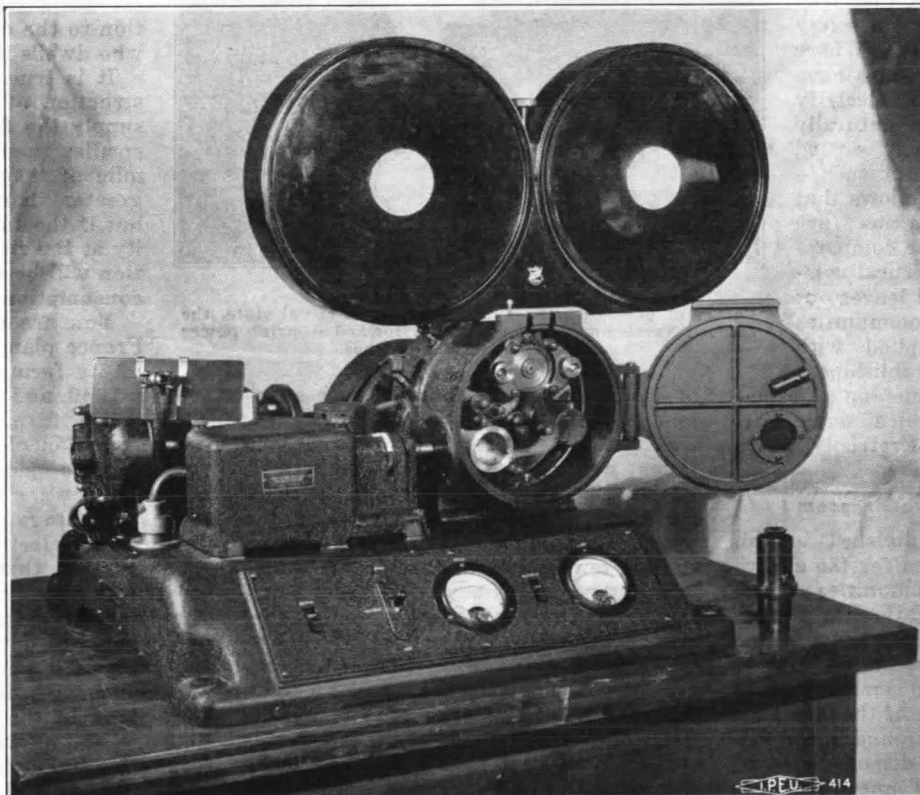
Bell's telephone was an electrical telephone. It had to be. If sound were transmitted, as sound, over a transcontinental circuit, it would take about four hours to get from one terminal to the other. If you asked a man at the other end how he was, it would be eight hours before you could hear him say, "Fine," and in the interval he may have died. Bell changed sound energy into equivalent electrical energy, transmitted the latter with the speed of light, and transformed it back into sound energy. This was not as easily done as said.

Bell had some of the elements of a modern sound recording channel in his primitive telephone—the microphone and a telephone receiver. One thing he lacked was a method of recording sound, that is, storing it up for future use. In 1857, a Frenchman named Léon Scott had made an effort to produce such a record. His success was partial; he achieved the record, but he could not reproduce it. Thus the device remained a scientific toy, but one which had classical interest. Scott called it the Phonograph. The recording medium was a piece of smoked paper fastened to a rotating drum. Sound was picked up by a barrel-shaped mouthpiece, actuating a diaphragm, which in turn moved a stylus or needle. This stylus traced a wavy line on the smoked paper passing under it, and that wavy line constituted a more or less accurate graph of the sound going into the mouthpiece. But after you had it, you could only look at it.

First Crude Beginnings

Thomas Alva Edison was not satisfied with looking at it. He possessed in the highest degree, the American impulse to do something practical. First, he substituted a sheet of tinfoil for the smoked paper. He then scratched an acoustic groove in the tinfoil. That was something more tangible than the tracing on smoked paper—and it required more power, too, which Edison secured by improvements in the pick-up mechanism. After the record had been made, the needle could be inserted in the groove, the cylinder turned again, and now the action was reversed:

(Continued on page 494)



Front view of the PR-23 High Fidelity Photophone film recorder with film threaded.

Courtesy R. C. A. Manufacturing Co.

Electrical World Handles Truth Carelessly

By PERCY E. SNOW, L. U. No. 677, Cristobal, Canal Zone

THE Electrical World, a publication with a wide circulation among electric utility executives, in its issue of August 17, 1935, carries an article under the caption "Canal Zone As a Yardstick."

"In the Panama Canal Zone the government needs power for the operation of locks, towing ships, lighting and various other uses. It sells to the inhabitants some of the energy generated in the hydro and Diesel stations. Here, if anywhere, the much publicized yardstick rates ought to prevail. The place ought to be a paradise for electrical customers. But in this part of his domain Uncle Sam hasn't heard of the yardstick advocated with such enthusiastic ballyhoo at home. The dear old gentleman is either grievously overcharging his customers in the tropics, or, if he is selling at a reasonable rate there, his spokesmen in the happy valley are proclaiming, as standards for public utilities, rates that he himself cannot live up to, by a wide margin. The Panama schedule calls for 4 cents per unit for the first 150 kw. hr. monthly, 2½ cents for the next 49,850; 2 cents for the excess. The minimum bill is \$1. Promiscuous rate comparisons are odious, but a big staff at Washington has turned out 40 state rate reports which are just that. So, the con-

In reporting governmental electrical rate structure in Panama Canal Zone, the spokesman for utilities distorts facts by selection.

sumer of 50 kw. hr. in the Canal Zone pays \$2. If the T. V. A. rate is fair he ought to pay only \$1.50, and the government is overcharging him 33 1/3 per cent. The 200 kw. hr. customer pays \$7.25, as against \$4.50. That is an increase of 61 per cent. For 400 kw. hr. the bills are respectively \$12.25 and \$6.50; the excess on the Isthmus is 88 per cent. According to the government's own practice elsewhere, the T. V. A. rates are fantastically too low. The Panama yardstick will not be flourished in the propaganda sheets. But it would ill serve the purposes of politicians to have this generally known."

In an attempt to make T. V. A. rates appear ridiculously low, the writer of this choice bit of propaganda ignores the fact that there are two schedules of electric rates on the Canal Zone, one schedule applies to over 99 per cent of all power distributed, while another sched-

ule of rates applies to less than 1 per cent of all power distributed. This rate applies to a few private steamship and oil companies for lighting offices, and is an insignificant part of the 68,994,100 KWH used on the Zone during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934.

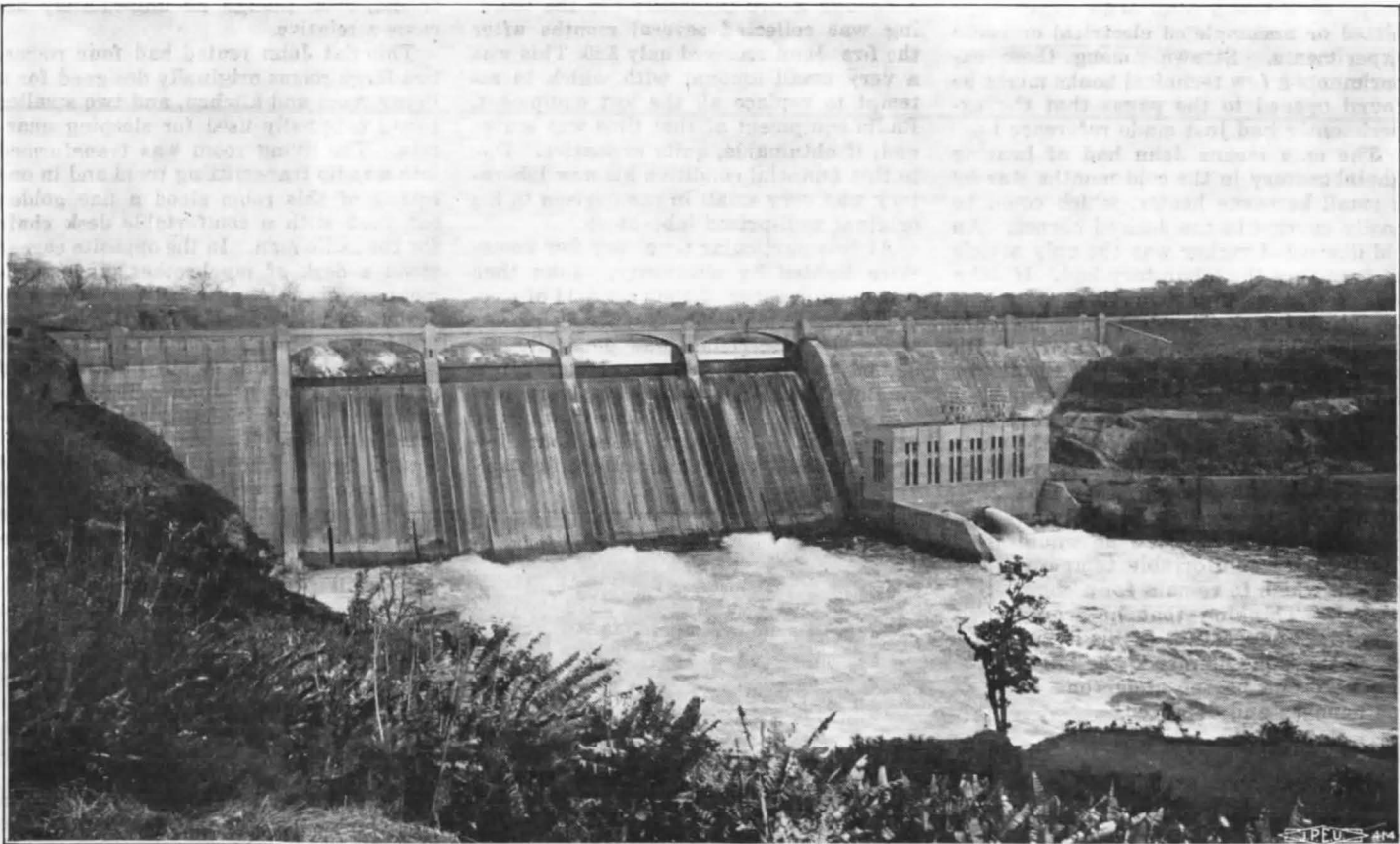
Let us examine this statement in the light of actual facts. Under date of August 28, 1933, the Canal Zone government made another reduction in electric power rates which was set forth in supplement No. 20—Departmental tariff "G", effective September 1, 1933, and reads as follows:

Electric Current

"1. For metered current consumed by departments and divisions of the Panama Canal and Panama Railroad Company, by the Army and Navy and other branches of the United States Government, by Panama Canal and Panama Railroad Company employees, for their personal use, and by those entitled to employees' rates as follows:

First 150 KWH per month—per KWH	\$0.02
Next 49,850 KWH (151 to 50,000) per KWH	0.0125
Over 50,000 KWH—per KWH	0.01

(Continued on page 496)



The Panama Canal Madden Dam Project Flow from Sluice Gates Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, both Needle Valves and Units 1 and 2. Total discharge 19,700 c.f.s. Pond El. 2080—Tailwater El. 102.8—1 P. M.

Courtesy The Panama Canal

Romance in the Radio Laboratory

By MARGARET MORRALL

"PREPOSTEROUS! Outrageous! Johnny! you don't expect anyone to believe that you're getting that melody right from the air. I know," the curious individual continued, "you're playing a phonograph in the next room." This was the only satisfaction John obtained when he so proudly displayed his own three-tube radio set with a loud speaker. To hear a program through a loud speaker at that time was very rare and unusual, for those were the early days of radio. John smiled and amusingly recalled in silence the identical experience Thomas Alva Edison, the famous and well admired scientist, accepted from his bystanders to whom he demonstrated his phonograph. Only Edison's amused bystanders declared, that he had a child in an adjoining room singing the strains of "Mary Had a Little Lamb."

John's laboratories were divided into two sections of his residence. The attic and basement of the building were used for this purpose. He used the attic mostly for visitors and had it arranged in a very business appearing manner with a desk, bookcases, and various other office equipment. The basement, where John was usually found, was filled with electrical equipment, including many different types of switch boards and immense boards containing various meters. Practically on each side of the room stood a large work bench filled with either completed or uncompleted electrical or radio experiments. Strewn among these experiments a few technical books might be found opened to the pages that the experimenter had just made reference to.

The only means John had of heating his laboratory in the cold months was by a small kerosene heater, which could be easily carried to the desired corner. An old discarded rocker was the only article of furniture the laboratory had. If John was found reclining in this chair one would also find a headset upon his ears and find his countenance beaming with smiles of satisfaction for the results he was obtaining upon his crystal set.

The kerosene heater wasn't a very generous donator of warmth when the thermometer registered minus zero reading. One biting cold evening, John was compelled to go to his living quarters, where he knew he would find a more comfortable temperature in which to remain for a short period. Thinking that he would keep the temperature of his laboratory the same he placed the burning kerosene heater under one of his benches and departed.

Fire Destroys Set

An interesting card game was going on among other members of the household, which kept John lingering. John never realized that he had been away from his laboratory for over an hour, but

Young electrical worker finds tender-eyed god dancing midst high and low frequency waves. Girl, now his wife, tells story.

a sudden pounding of masculine fists upon the kitchen door and also an alarming cry of "Fire! Fire!" startled John and the other members of the household and forced everyone from the building. John stood before the mass of mad flames, that were swallowing his home and laboratory. He thought of the telegraph key upon one of his benches, but an S. O. S. call couldn't be sent from a burning building as from a sinking ship.

John's kerosene heater remaining under the bench a little too long was the cause of the conflagration. Abie, the Hebrew neighbor, knowing of John's radio and electrical abilities immediately appeared on the scene when he heard of the fire. "What's the matter, Johnny?" he inquired. "Spontaneous combustion," John replied harshly. To know of a great loss was heart rending alone, without being asked for a complete description, John thought as he watched the last embers disappear with the force of the water administered by the city fire department. Although a fire insurance for the building was collected several months after the fire, John received only \$25. This was a very small amount with which to attempt to replace all the lost equipment. Radio equipment at that time was scarce and, if obtainable, quite expensive. Due to this financial condition his new laboratory was very small in comparison to his original well-prized laboratory.

At this particular time very few homes were lighted by electricity, John then became a member of the vast field of electricians. Completing the wiring of one home the electrician was generally assigned to the neighboring house for a similar duty. John's time was very limited and he seldom found time in which to experiment. Financial conditions improved considerably and an evening sel-

dom passed without John returning home with a package of some sort always containing some radio part or occasionally a book or two for his laboratory library.

John Uses Leisure Hours

For several years John did residential wiring until practically every one in the city was "wired up," as the electrician would make the statement. Electrical employment slackened very abruptly and the only type of work John had from his contractor as electricity advanced was to change key sockets to pull chain sockets and finally to the switch in the wall. As electrical appliances were introduced every home requested outlets in every room. Doing this type of electrical installation or repair, an electrician never worked the same number of hours as he did when he did house wiring. Many times he had a half or a whole day to himself. Having leisure hours and a day occasionally, John's thoughts went to the construction of a laboratory.

He was financially situated to rent a four-room flat, which happened, fortunately, to be upon my parents' land. My brother, a very dear friend of John, shared some space with a chemical laboratory. Without a brother one often wonders how a fine masculine friend would be obtained. Marrying my brother's buddy was taking away quite a friend, even though he immediately became a relative.

This flat John rented had four rooms, two large rooms originally designed for a living room and kitchen, and two smaller rooms originally used for sleeping quarters. The living room was transformed into a radio transmitting room and in one corner of this room stood a fine golden oak desk with a comfortable desk chair for the radio man. In the opposite corner stood a desk of my brother, an experimenting chemist. In between the two desks stood two sectional book cases filled with Steinmetz and all the finest scientific books a small library could possess. Though John specialized in radio and electricity, other sciences interested him also. The room originally designed for a kitchen was transformed into a well-equipped chemical laboratory. The room off the radio room was equipped as a machine shop, containing a lathe, drill press, and an emery wheel. The fourth room was kept as an orderly store room.

One could enter the laboratory and find the experimenters each in their respective corners, either silent in thought or with pipes in mouths conversing on some scientific topic.

The radio transmitter when in operation was quite an annoyance to the neighbors possessing radios at that time. Practically every



Little gods of love know no age, nor clime, nor technology.

(Continued on page 500)

Would Mobilize Unions to Check on Industry

MAJOR GEORGE L. BERRY, who is now known as Co-ordinator of Industrial Co-operation, with offices in the Department of Commerce Building, Washington, has sent out a letter to all secretaries of local unions asking for co-operation. Mr. Berry wants to know if after formal disappearance of the NRA hours of work were lengthened and if wages were reduced.

During the life of NRA there was a good deal of discussion as to what function labor was to play in the new order. It was the point of view of the big industrialists that labor unions had no real function in industry except perhaps a nuisance function. They acted upon this philosophy and undertook to organize company unions which were nothing more than spineless organizations which could not perform any real service within industry. Hugh Johnson, as administrator of the National Recovery Act, was sympathetic to this point of view. One reason for the failure of NRA was the failure of NRA to recognize the great policing value of labor organizations. This value of labor organizations appears now to be recognized by Co-ordinator Berry. Having been reared in the labor field, he appears to know that the only real check upon the industrial captains are labor organizations. He is turning to them therefore for this service. A letter addressed to the local unions by Co-ordinator Berry is as follows:

"My dear Mr. Secretary:

"The President has asked me, as Co-ordinator for Industrial Co-operation, to secure from labor, management and consumer groups indications of their attitudes toward the effort to accelerate industrial recovery, to eliminate unemployment and to maintain business and labor stability.

"It is going to be necessary for me to demonstrate two things: First, evidence of the desire of industry for a permanent order resting on fair competition; and, second, evidence of the need for such an order as indicated by what happened in industry after the NRA codes were abolished by the Supreme Court decision of last May. It is in connection with the second requirement that I particularly need your help and co-operation.

"Information as to the lengthening of hours of work and reduction in standards of wages since the abolition of the codes can best be furnished by employees who are unwilling victims of these changes. I, therefore, ask you to assist me by reporting promptly to me the facts concerning the departures from the labor provisions of codes of which you have factual knowledge.

"As far as it is humanly possible, I should like this information in such form that it will record the name of the concern which either has cut wages or lengthened hours of work constituting departures from former code provisions; the name of the industry to which the

Co-ordinator George L. Berry circularizes union secretaries. Demonstration of social value of labor bodies to government.

concern belongs, and the percentage which such cut in wages or addition in hours represents as against the wages and hours under the codes. Also, I should



GEORGE L. BERRY

Has a vision of co-operation between business, labor and government.

like the number of workers affected by these changes.

"I am not asking you for reports on departures from code trade practices because I assume that your knowledge of these departures is necessarily limited.

"Facts alone are wanted. No report should be made which is unsupported by fact. The evidence must be clear and convincing.

"It is imperative that I have your report at the earliest possible date. The material received must be tabulated and conclusions drawn for presentation to the President and to Congress.

"I am counting on your fullest co-operation.

"Sincerely yours,

"GEORGE L. BERRY,
"Co-ordinator for Industrial
Co-operation."

It appears from the foregoing that the co-ordinator is asking for a reporting service to his division. The unions should respond and no doubt will in great numbers.

Federal Licensing Law

By Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney

The Federal incorporation system provided in the bill is substantially the same as that which was recommended to Congress in January, 1910, by former President Taft, redrafted to meet the modern situation.

This bill would protect labor and foster commerce.

It would put an end to the most flagrant abuses of corporate power. It would solve the holding company problem by giving to the stockholders of the companies which are strangled in the holding company net the voting power to control their own capital.

It would protect the rights of the minority stockholder.

It would mean actual self-government in industry and would put an end to the expansion of bureaucracy.

It would confine the government to its proper sphere, which is not to run the businesses of the country but to prevent one citizen or class of citizens from taking advantage of the rest.

It would mean a real distribution of the wealth of the country, not in the sense of destroying or distributing capital assets but by providing for a more equitable distribution of national income. Because it would do that, it would stimulate business.

The bill is intended as an answer to the most important question of our time; namely, whether or not the Constitution of the United States has preserved to the people of the United States the power to regulate in all its phases that commerce which is their economic life, and upon the proper regulation of which depend their happiness and prosperity. Surely there is no person of normal mentality who does not know that a tremendous proportion of all present-day commercial activity is wholly national in scope, and that the lives of all our people, wherever they may reside, are indissolubly bound up with that commerce. Not labor alone but capital; not the worker and the employer alone but the investor and the consumer; the entire population—all are vitally concerned with the manner in which commerce is conducted.

With respect to the problem of national commerce, state lines are practically meaningless. By train and motor and airplane, persons and commodities are transported from one end of the country to the other in a fraction of the time it took the framers of the Constitution to move from Boston, Richmond, or New York to Philadelphia. By tele-

(Continued on page 492)

Overnight Company Unions Overplayed

Here follows, complete, the preliminary report of the U. S. Department of Labor upon company unions:

Serial No. R. 290

[From the Monthly Labor Review (October, 1935) of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor]

Extent and Characteristics of Company Unions: Preliminary Report

COMPANY unions existed in 593 or 4 per cent of the 14,725 establishments which reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics in a survey conducted in April, 1935. In 97 of these establishments regular trade unions were also functioning. Of a total of 1,935,556 workers employed in the 14,725 establishments covered, 385,954 workers or approximately 20 per cent were employed in establishments which had company unions only, and 144,434 or 7.5 per cent in establishments dealing with both company unions and trade unions. Hereafter in this article, unless specifically noted, the data relate to all the 593 establishments having company unions, irrespective of other types of dealing which they may have.

The term "company union" is used generically in this study to describe that type of organization called variously "employee representation plan," "industrial association," "industrial democracy," "company union," etc. The Bureau adopted the term "company union," since this seemed to be the one most commonly used in public discussion and in government legislation.¹

Membership in company unions does not always indicate formal application by choice of the individual members. In 35 per cent of the establishments covered,

¹ Prepared by Division of Industrial Relations, Florence Peterson, chief.

² The term "company union" is used in the Bankruptcy Acts of 1933 and 1934; National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933, and Bituminous Coal Conservation Act of 1935. It also appears in the index of Decisions of the National Labor Relations Board, vol. II, pp. 530-531.

Effort to push up Fascist organizations marked failure, Department of Labor report shows. Sixty-four per cent organized during NRA. Pigmy movement compared with real labor movement. No record of any company union winning pay increases.

employment automatically included membership in the association. The company-union membership included 93.6 per cent of all the workers in establishments having only this type of employee representation and 81.1 per cent of the employees in establishments dealing with both company unions and trade unions. For many employees in the latter type of establishment there is a dual membership in the company union and some trade union.

Almost 15 per cent of the company unions covered in the study were established during the war period; and 64 per cent were established during the period of NRA. Reports of trade union membership show that these two periods were also times of rapid growth in union membership.

Thirty per cent of the establishments with company unions, employing 50 per cent of the workers in the 593 plants, reported that they had discussed general wage changes, types of wage payment, and hours of employment with representatives of the company unions in the period since January 1, 1933. About 13 per cent of the establishments, employing 12 per cent of the workers, reported that they had not discussed any of these major matters.

Ten company unions were reported as possessing simultaneously the attributes of dues, regular membership meetings, written agreements, contacts with other

workers' organizations, and the right to demand arbitration of differences where-by the management relinquishes its absolute veto power.³ The total number of workers in these establishments was 6,515, or 1.2 per cent of all workers in the establishments with company unions. On the other hand, 76 of the company unions, or 12.8 per cent of the total, exhibited none of these features; the plants in which they were found employed 17.6 per cent of the total number of workers in establishments with company unions.

Method and Scope of Study

This study was pursued along two lines:

Questionnaires were mailed to approximately 43,000 establishments reporting monthly employment statistics to the Bureau, and 14,725 usable replies were received. These replies present a quantitative picture of the extent of the various methods of employer-employee dealings, as well as of certain major characteristics of that form of group dealing referred to as company unionism. Data based on this part of the study were supplied by employers,⁴ and were necessarily limited to matters which could be readily tabulated with a minimum of interpretation. In general the sample is adequate for manufacturing, mining, and public utility industries. In addition a portion of the service and trade groups are covered. The building industry, because of its peculiar nature, was not covered. Railroads and telephone and telegraphs will be treated separately in the final report. An inadequate number of replies for tabulation was received for

³ This is a preliminary figure. Further correspondence is necessary in several cases since different establishments apparently dealing through the same organization gave contradictory replies, particularly regarding arbitration and written agreements.

⁴ Except that in 121 cases in which establishments were included in both questionnaire and field studies, a check on the replies was possible.

Table 1.—Distribution of Company Unions by Period of Formation

Period	Company unions only				Company unions and trade unions				Total with company unions			
	Establishments		Workers		Establishments		Workers		Establishments		Workers	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Before 1900.....	13	0.6	1,295	0.3	---	---	---	---	13	0.5	1,295	0.2
1900-14.....	7	1.4	5,260	1.4	1	1.0	773	0.5	8	1.3	6,033	1.1
1915-19.....	68	13.7	103,948	26.9	19	19.6	25,918	17.9	87	14.7	129,866	24.5
1920-22.....	26	5.2	24,571	6.4	5	5.2	5,308	3.7	31	5.2	29,877	5.6
1923-29.....	29	5.9	17,785	4.6	6	6.2	15,699	10.9	35	5.9	33,484	6.3
1930-32.....	26	5.2	9,431	2.5	3	3.1	1,022	.7	29	4.9	10,453	2.0
1933-35.....	318	64.0	211,244	54.7	59	60.8	94,890	65.7	377	63.5	306,134	57.7
Indefinite information.....	28	1.6	6,499	1.7	*1	1.0	850	.4	*9	1.5	7,149	1.4
No information.....	12	2.4	5,021	1.5	3	3.1	176	.2	15	2.5	6,097	1.2
Total.....	*497	100.0	385,954	100.0	97	100.0	144,434	100.0	*594	100.0	530,388	100.0

¹ These three differ from the later forms of company unions: Two are in plants of shoe manufacturers dealing through the Joint Board of Arbitration in Philadelphia, an employer-employee body which, following a lockout in Philadelphia in 1887, succeeded a similar arrangement with the Knights of Labor. The third is an incorporated union whose membership is limited to the workers of a particular county.

² Two reported "several years ago"; one, "two or three years ago"; one, "years ago"; one, "prior to N. R. A."; one, "before 1929"; one indicated that it had been reorganized in May, 1934, but did not report the date of the original organization; one was a lumber company which reported dealing through the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen, but did not indicate when this method of procedure was initiated.

³ This establishment reported dealing through the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen, but did not indicate when this method of procedure was initiated.

⁴ See footnotes 2 and 3.

⁵ One public utility company reported having eight company unions which had been organized at various times between 1924 and 1932; this establishment appears in both the 1923-29 and 1930-32 classifications. The number of workers is divided between the two classifications.

Table 2.—Membership Provisions of Company Unions, in All Establishments with Company Unions

Type of union	Establishments with company unions				Workers Involved							
	Total	Number providing for—		Member-ship provision not re-ported	Total		In company unions providing for—				Membership provision not re-ported	
		Auto-matic mem-ber-ship	Op-tional mem-ber-ship				Automatic membership		Optional membership			
					Num-ber	Per Cent	Num-ber	Per Cent	Num-ber	Per Cent	Num-ber	Per Cent
Establishments with— Company unions only-----	496	196	243	57	385,954	100.0	185,211	48.0	171,404	44.4	29,339	7.6
Company unions and trade unions-----	97	13	75	9	144,434	100.0	23,128	16.0	115,537	80.0	5,769	4.0
Total -----	593	209	318	66	530,388	100.0	208,339	39.3	286,941	54.1	35,108	6.6

car building, canning, turpentine and rosin, and crude petroleum production.

In addition, members of the Bureau's staff visited 126 firms, interviewing employers, personnel directors, officers and members of the company unions, trade union members, and local citizens who were interested in and had some knowledge of the situation. No company union was studied by field investigators without first obtaining the company's permission to make the study. Copies of minutes of meetings, constitutions, agreements, and other pertinent literature were obtained. Information obtained in the field study will be treated in detail in a bulletin to be issued shortly.

Age of Company Unions

By far the largest number of company unions are relatively young. Most of them were organized during the NRA period of 1933 to 1935 (table 1). During these years 377 company unions, or 63.5 per cent of the total number studied, were established. These included 306,134 or 57.7 per cent of the total workers employed in the establishments covered that had company unions.

Only three of the 593 company unions were reported to have been established prior to 1900. The period from 1900 to 1914 showed but a slight increase in the formation of company unions. During this period eight unions or 1.3 per cent of the total, in establishments employing 6,033 or 1.1 per cent of the workers, were started. The succeeding period, 1915-19, during which the World War occurred, accounted for the formation of 87 or 14.7 per cent of the company unions covered, in establishments employing 129,866 or 24.5 per cent of the workers.

The next three periods shown in table 1 witnessed a material decline in the formation of company unions. Between 1920 and 1922, 31 company unions or 5.2 per cent of the total number, with 5.6 per cent of the workers, were formed; during the 1923 to 1929 period 35 or 5.9 per cent were formed, with 33,484 or 6.3 per cent of the workers; during the first depression years, 1930 through 1932, only 29 or 4.9 per cent of the total were formed, with 10,453 or 2.0 per cent of the workers employed in the plants surveyed.

Membership in Company Unions

Company unions are generally open to all the workers in the shops or factory,

and in many cases they include office workers as well.* In 13 cases, however, the company union was either limited to a single section or department of the plant or certain sections or departments were definitely excluded.*

Taking the company union group as a whole, 53.6 per cent of the establishments covered, with 54.1 per cent of the workers, had plans in which membership was optional; and 35.3 per cent of the establishments, employing 39.3 per cent of the workers, had plans in which membership was automatic, either immediately upon employment or after having worked in the establishment for a certain length of time (table 2). For the remainder no information was available.

Of the 496 establishments with company unions only, 196 or 39.5 per cent reported that employees became members of the plan automatically. These establishments included 48.0 per cent of the workers. A considerably larger number of plants reported functioning under optional membership, but the number of workers covered by this group of establishments was less than the total under automatic membership.† This would suggest that the larger plants in this group tend somewhat toward automatic rather than optional membership.

In establishments having both a company union and a trade union, the percentage of plans with optional membership was considerably greater. Thirteen plants, with 16.0 per cent of the workers, had plans involving automatic membership. In these 13 plants, therefore, trade union members would also automatically become members of the company union.

Dues and Benefit Provisions of Company Unions

Of the total of 593 company unions studied 411, covering 411,053 workers, reported that they had no provision for dues or any other means of raising funds

* One company union which was limited to office workers only is excluded from consideration here, since this study does not include office workers.

† "Molders only"; "polishers and buffers only"; "foundry"; "one department only" (3 cases); "outside sales force"; "all save sales and office"; "bus operators"; "managers, butchers and executives"; "operating department employees only"; "machine division only"; "male workers only".

‡ The remaining establishments for which membership provision was not reported involved 11.5 per cent of the establishments and 7.6 per cent of the workers.

from the membership, while 27, with 14,258 workers, did not reply to the question, "Do members pay dues?" Some provision for payment by the members was made in 155 plants, covering 105,077 or 19.8 per cent of the workers (table 3). Of these 155 establishments 140 had optional membership; 127 of these reported company union membership extending to 71.2 per cent of their employees (table 4).

Sixty-nine per cent of the establishments charging dues charged less than 40 cents a month (table 3); these establishments employed 80.2 per cent of all the workers. Only seven plants, employing 5.3 per cent of the workers, reported dues of more than 80 cents a month. Two plans relied on assessments only, while 10 others had various provisions for raising funds.

Dues provisions were found almost exclusively in company unions in which membership was optional. However, in 13 establishments, employing 11,315 workers, dues were required even though membership was automatic; in 11 of these, the worker received for his dues the right of participation in certain insurance and loan benefits, but in the other two establishments, both small, no benefits were provided.

In 90 plans with optional membership and dues provisions, payment of the dues entitled the member to benefit features (table 4). These plants covered 62,767 workers. Fifty plans, covering 30,603 workers, provided no health, loan, or life-insurance benefits. Table 4 indicates that the reported proportion of the employees who were members of optional company union plans was smaller where no benefits were provided than where right to benefits accompanied membership. This difference, however, was accounted for by the group establishments dealing through both a trade union and a company union. In such establishments the company unions providing benefit features had an average membership of 87.7 per cent of the employees; where no such features were provided, the average membership was only 43.3 per cent.

General Membership Meetings

Of the 593 company unions covered by the Bureau's questionnaire, 86 had no provision for general membership meetings, either by plant or department

(Continued on page 497)

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Official Publication International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Devoted
to the
Cause



of
Organized
Labor

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That New Society Despite the fact that new organizations are born in the United States every minute, we would like to suggest that a Society for the Decent Burial of Extinct Theories be born. Near Chicago there is one person who still contends that the world is flat, although that theory perished generations ago, but evidently has not gotten a decent burial.

Economic theories are dying all around us. It can be factually shown that the economy of laissez-faire—of private initiative—has broken down and as a theory does not work, but unfortunately this theory lives on in the minds of Jim Emery, Tom Beck, Herbert Hoover, Jouett Shouse and other moneyed individuals who insist that we must have laissez-faire economy whether it works or not. If we could only have given a decent burial for the laissez-faire theory as soon as it expired, this nation and the world would be better off, but we expect to see the corpse of laissez-faire like a dream walking for many years to come. Unfortunately, dead theories are potent theories because they are weapons in the hands of stupid men.

Labor and Radio From inquiries to this office it is apparent that some sections of the labor movement are awake to the force that radio plays in modern life.

Radio has ceased to be merely a form of entertainment and has become a means of shaping public opinion in regard to public affairs. The situation is not unlike the newspaper set-up. In the newspaper field there are powerful strings of daily papers owned by syndicates and individual editors, subsidized by advertisers and acting as bulwarks for the propertied classes. Nowhere in the United States is there a labor daily paper. Several attempts have been made to establish labor dailies, without success. As a makeshift labor has turned to the weekly and monthly journalistic field with considerable success. We have only to point to the weekly, "Labor," with its nearly a million circulation in the United States and Canada, as one of labor's successful journalistic efforts. In the radio field the parallel is apparent. The National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System represent great chains of radio stations dominated by the property classes and subsidized by advertisers. Labor has not yet entered the small station field, the parallel of the weekly newspaper. WCFL, the outstanding example of labor in radio, might be likened to

the national labor weekly, "Labor." This brief analogy is being made at this particular hour because an opportunity has arisen for labor to enter the small station field. The federal government recognizes the need for the development of this field and put it at the service of citizen's groups, such as labor and farm co-operatives. There is going to be a breakdown in some of the wave lengths on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts and this will open up channels which have hitherto been closed. A survey which has recently been made on the possibilities of utilizing 970 k.c. brings out that more than 20 cities of more than 100,000 population could utilize this channel without undue interference with other stations in cities adjacent. In addition to these 20 cities of the large rank, a greater number of small cities could also utilize this wave length. Now is the time for labor to realize its possibilities in this type of public communication and take steps to establish stations where labor groups, farm groups, and other citizen's groups can have true expression for their aims and aspirations.

Secret of Co-operation A local union recently criticized the International Office because it could not supply certain statistics that the local union wanted. These figures had to do with wage rates in a field where the Brotherhood was not fully organized. Soon after, it was discovered that this particular local union which was criticizing the International Office for lack of figures had not complied with the practice of sending in research reports to the research department. This made us a little sad. It also made us a little glad for that local union had an object lesson in itself before itself.

Before there can be created a common pool of service at the International Office there must be good co-operation on the part of all our local unions and an individual contribution to that pool. Before there can be anything in the central box for the individual local unions to draw from, there must be common contributions made. This goes for all local union service. This is the gist of co-operation. It is the secret of it. Co-operation pays handsomely in dividends from the small initial investment. The co-operator can draw great returns but he cannot draw these returns unless he first contributes a small initial investment.

Depression Toll In the general rejoicing that business is better the fact should not be lost sight of that nearly 10,000,000 men are still unemployed in the United States, and that the nation has many more millions of citizens still paying an awful toll to the depression. Not many weeks ago the Works Progress Administration of the City of New York learned with alarm that one-sixth of the 240,000 persons on home relief were unemployable because of physical deficiencies. The chief maladies of these unemployed casuals were nervous, ulcer and heart conditions, induced largely by worrying. Many thousands were suffering from malnutrition which is just another term for slow starvation. Here then is a picture of a great nation, called the

richest in the world, which is not able to take care of its own citizens but is capable of sending millions of dollars abroad for investment, is capable of equipping a great war machine, is capable of spending millions on luxuries, but is not capable of doing the very simple elementary thing of feeding and clothing its own.

Hugh Johnson —Type Hugh Johnson has put on the mad act. He deplores the equipment of key positions in Washington by Harvard boys rather than West Pointers. And smiling graciously at his former friend, President Roosevelt, he knifes the New Deal in the back. There are two things to remember about Hugh Johnson: He is the eternal showman, and his principal role in real life is errand boy to the rich; he loves to dramatize his own emotions, and he has been fairly successful in posing as a rugged, sincere, old soldier who loves his country and his party. As a matter of fact, he loves most his very solid position with investment bankers by whom he has been employed for the last 20 years. He served them when he was administrator of the National Recovery Act.

Technological Origins Consider Patent No. 1984355. This is a patent assigned to the Bryant Electrical Company, Bridgeport, Conn. It is a new electric wiring system. Electrical workers, we ask you to consider this patent in all its eight page dignity. One of the reasons assigned to the Patent Office why this particular system should deserve a patent register is as follows:

"The wiring system may be easily and quickly installed even by unskilled labor."

We predict that government will reach a state of social responsibility at some future time that inroads upon the job opportunities of workers will not be permitted by patentees who present inventions which do away with skilled labor. Incidentally this JOURNAL lays down this principle—that inventions that do away with skilled labor in the wiring field are usually flimsy and hazardous.

Ship Wiring When the Morgan liner, "Dixie," was pounding on the reefs of Florida, she figured in front page headlines, but the later dramatic investigation of the accident was buried in columns inside the fat newspaper pages. However, the testimony of George Gale, chief engineer, will suggest the need for more rigid inspection of electrical work on ships. Mr. Gale is reported as saying:

"There was no trained electrician aboard. Everybody took a crack at the electrical work."

Captain Sundstrom of the ship told the board that he sent an officer to get a radio bearing. This officer was unable to get one because the direction finder had been put out of commission. If you touched anything in the radio room you got a shock because it was short-circuited. We recall that when

the ill-fated Morro Castle was burned with horrible loss of life, there was also some question about the electrical work on the ship.

Tarrant City Petitions Roy Ingram, mayor of Tarrant City, Ala., brought an interesting story to Washington. He related how his city and Bessemer, adjacent to the great center of Birmingham, wished to secure power from the Tennessee Valley Authority. These smaller cities sought funds from the Public Works Administration to put in distribution lines. Suddenly they saw that the leading citizens of Birmingham, who hitherto had been fighting bitterly against the Tennessee Valley Authority, were interested in promoting an industrial water supply system for Birmingham. They were using all of their political influence to draw public funds into this water supply project in order that the quota might be exhausted in the Birmingham district and Bessemer and Tarrant City could not secure funds for electric distribution lines.

Thus the battle proceeds in all kinds of ways in the great Tennessee Valley between those who believe that the public service of generating and distributing power should be for private profit; and those who believe that public service should be for public service. This struggle is destined to flourish for years to come.

F. H. A.— Yeah! We wonder what effect the movie publicity sent out by the Federal Housing Administration has, first, upon the unemployed; second, upon workers making \$1,000 per year; third, upon workers making \$2,000 per year; and yes, upon those fortunate few who are making \$5,000 per year. The Federal Housing Administration, be it remembered, is an agency of private initiative. It exists to stimulate construction on a private basis. The publicity in question, which is not filling the movie theatres, shows a series of perfectly stunning homes looking to be worth \$20,000 each. They are fitted up with playgrounds and cunning children are disclosed sliding down slides and swinging on rings. Having thus created the demand for decent housing, this movie goes on with the clincher in some such wise as this: "You can own your own home! Why do you not want to? The Federal Housing Administration stands ready to provide the funds so that you can take your children off the city streets and put them into this paradise which we have showed you."

It is our position that such publicity does a great deal of damage to the activities of the federal government in efforts to relieve the housing shortage and to provide decent housing conditions for the disadvantaged. No house showed in this short could possibly be owned by anyone with less than a \$5,000 per year income. That leaves about 90 per cent of the people of the United States outside the purview of the Federal Housing Administration. Such publicity ought to be denounced as stupid and cruel. It ought to be put into the same class as the historic remark of the Lady Bourbon of France who said, "Why don't they eat cake?"



WOMAN'S WORK



INTEREST IN WOMEN'S AUXILIARIES INCREASINGLY EVIDENT

By SALLY LUNN

SINCE our announcement of the beginning of an auxiliary organizing campaign last month so many letters have come in showing interest and offering encouragement, aid and advice, that we can't begin to publish all of them; however, we are selecting a few of special interest. Letters have been sent out to local unions by Mrs. H. L. Tolle, of 405 E. Thirty-third St., Savannah, Ga., president of the auxiliary to L. U. No. 508, and Mrs. E. C. Valentine, 21 N. Ocean St., Jacksonville, Fla., of L. U. No. 177's auxiliary. We know that the response they are getting now is only a beginning and that it will take months of work before the results can be counted; however, the beginning has been made.

Mrs. Tolle writes:
Dear Friends:

Thanks for the answers and letters of encouragement we have received and also the ones that have been sent in to the JOURNAL office.

There's one letter I appreciate especially and that is the one from an I. B. E. W. member, Mr. Landrum, and I know all other auxiliaries will be glad to see this evidence of the men's support for our campaign.

Again I ask that all auxiliaries write a letter to the JOURNAL so we may know just how many auxiliaries we now have, so those of us who already are organized may be able to help those who are in localities near us to get started if a helping hand is needed.

Much credit is due to Mrs. Valentine and the Jacksonville auxiliary for the assistance they have given in the campaign and I'm sure will continue to give. And many thanks to Vice President Ingram for his kind offer of assistance.

While we have begun this organizing campaign in the South, we hope the North, East and West will also look on our efforts favorably. We should aim to have an auxiliary for every local and we could do it if the auxiliaries already organized would step forward and help.

Hoping to hear from every auxiliary and member that may be interested, I am

Yours for more auxiliaries,
Mrs. H. L. Tolle.

Mr. Landrum, a member of the Llano Co-operative Colony at New Llano, La., writes:

Dear Mrs. Tolle:

Your letter in the WORKER urging the

organizing of auxiliaries is the best thing that I have seen for some time and I hope you will have real success; that means an auxiliary for each local.

There isn't any way big enough of estimating the worth of an auxiliary to a local.

Yours fraternally,
Card No. 35268. Theodore Landrum.

That Local No. 177 thoroughly approves of its auxiliary and of the women's interest in the campaign is shown by this letter by the business manager:

Mr. G. M. Bugnizet, Editor
ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL,
Dear Sir and Brother:

Permit me to add a word of praise to the women's auxiliaries for the November JOURNAL, which I understand is to be the inauguration of their campaign for an "Auxiliary For Every Local."

Judging from the amount of interest that is being shown, and in the organization of new local union auxiliaries, these ladies, with the proper support from the men, will provide the moral backing for the membership that has been sadly lacking in many communities.

A branch of the Trade Union Auxiliary and Union Label League has been organized here recently, and the women of the local auxiliary are playing a very prominent part in this work. While their work is primarily educational, their support back of the local unions has turned the tide many times in fights for better conditions.

Every union in the Brotherhood should do everything possible to encourage their women folks to get behind their auxiliary and take the lead if necessary to help them attain their goal of a local auxiliary for every local.

E. C. Valentine,
Business Manager, L. U. No. 177.

Another nice letter of encouragement was received by Mrs. Tolle from Mrs. R. E. McClanahan, secretary-treasurer of the National Federation of Trade Union Auxiliaries with headquarters at St. Louis. The auxiliary of L. U. No. 444, Ponca City, Okla., is a member of the federation.

Dear Mr. Tolle:

We have read with much pleasure your very interesting letter in the October issue of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL. We are very happy to know you are trying to interest the women of

the South in the organization of auxiliaries, and we wish you every success in your undertaking.

Since 1932 we have been working diligently to unite the auxiliaries to the various crafts affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and at this time we have banded together women's auxiliaries representing 24 different crafts and located in 25 different states. We have held two biennial conventions, and we plan to meet again in Cincinnati in 1937.

We trust that you will receive favorable responses from women relatives of the electrical workers everywhere and that in time you will be able to band them together in an international auxiliary, and then unite with us either individually or collectively or both. If we can be of any assistance to you in any way we are yours to command.

Mrs. R. E. McClanahan.

Mrs. May Peake, Sedalia, Colo., international president of the ladies' auxiliary to the International Association of Machinists, also offers her advice and aid, saying that she is "tremendously interested in assisting you in any way I can be helpful, with data from our organization, or personal assistance that I can render," and enclosing the constitution and by-laws, and some of the organizing helps used by this excellent and well-established organization.

How to Organize

From some of the letters written by members and their wives we realize, first, that many of the women do want to organize, and second, that they do not exactly understand what is the present relationship between the I. B. E. W. and local women's auxiliaries. Therefore a word of explanation again is necessary.

Auxiliaries to our locals are independent local groups. They organize themselves with the assistance and approval of the local, draw up their own charters, constitutions and by-laws, set their own dues and determine their own objectives, always considering how best they may be of assistance to the local union. That's what auxiliary means, in other words, a willing helpmate.

No international women's auxiliary to the I. B. E. W. has ever been organized, so the International Office has no charters, membership blanks or other supplies. In order to provide for this a

(Continued on page 497)

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 2, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Women's Auxiliary, Local No. 2, St. Louis, held its first picnic, September 15, and we were gratified at the result, both from a social and financial point. The committee worked very hard and all who attended had a good time.

Last Thursday evening, September 26, the auxiliary members gave a surprise party for Sister Earlin, secretary for the past year. And was she surprised? Sister Earlin is leaving the city for a short time with her husband in order to regain his health. Mr. Earlin has been a member of Local No. 2 for a number of years. We wish them God speed on their journey and a rapid recovery.

The election of officers for the ensuing year will be held next meeting, Friday, October 11. All members are requested to attend.

We are planning a lot of activities for this winter and again extend an invitation to the wives and daughters of all members of Local No. 2 to become affiliated with the auxiliary.

N. L. READY.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NOS. 583 AND 585, EL PASO, TEXAS

In looking through the September JOURNAL, we wish to make the following correction: We are the auxiliary to 585 and 583. Our first meeting was called August 23, 1935, by Temporary Chairman Mrs. Leon Sweetland. The officers for the year elected, besides Mrs. Leon Sweetland, president, were Mrs. J. P. Yates, vice president; Mrs. Robert S. Weber, secretary; Mrs. Harry Grimm, treasurer; Mrs. Harry Hantsche, warden; Mrs. J. H. Jacoby, conductress, and Mrs. Max Thomas, assistant conductress.

We wish to thank the ladies of the Jacksonville, Fla., Auxiliary No. 177, for assistance and co-operation in helping us to draw up our constitution and by-laws. This will be read for the first time at both the union and auxiliary meetings October 4, 1935.

We have up to the present date 59 charter members who are very loyal and enthusiastic and are anxious to promote organized labor and union made goods.

A picnic was held recently in the McKeligan Canyon at which 175 members and their families were present. An enjoyable evening was had and we hope to repeat this in the near future.

We meet at the Labor Temple on the first and third Friday of each month. Thank you for the interest that you have taken in the past, and we hope to remain in the friendship of your department.

MRS. E. E. HARTNETT.

P. S. Attached is a clipping from the El Paso Labor Advocate which we think is very good. Thank you.

A Good Time Was Had By All at Enchilada Supper

History tells us that Hernando Cortez, a most daring Spanish adventurer, landed on the shore of the Gulf of Mexico sometime about the year 1518, with about 700 Spaniards, 18 horses and 10 small field pieces. It is presumed he also brought with him a recipe for making enchiladas; however, we have been unable to verify this. Whether he did or didn't, we know that enchiladas, properly prepared and served with proper refreshing elements, are a most powerful enemy to hunger.

Early last week the Ladies Auxiliary to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Nos. 585-583, decided to spread an enchilada repast at Union Labor Club, Saturday evening last, setting the time at 7 p. m. Many of us thought it would be one of those very ordinary affairs, but we were mistaken—it was not an ordinary affair—it was the most wonderful spread it has been our pleasure to attend, and those who came late have cause for regret.

One hundred and forty-seven lunches were served before the ingredients for making enchiladas ran out. The hall was full of people who had to leave with the pangs of hunger still gnawing at their vitals. And speaking of the old Spaniards and the origin of enchiladas, Mrs. J. H. Jacoby and Mrs. Harry Bricken have greatly improved the original. Were they now to go into Mexico and introduce their knowledge a revolu-

(Continued on page 493)

Auxiliary List

The following list of local unions having women's auxiliaries is made up from those which have written to the JOURNAL during 1934-1935. If there are others which should appear, please write to the JOURNAL and let us know:

- L. U. No. 2, St. Louis, Mo.
- L. U. No. 68, Denver, Colo.
- L. U. No. 83, Los Angeles, Calif.
- L. U. No. 177, Jacksonville, Fla.
- L. U. No. 292, Minneapolis, Minn.
- L. U. No. 304, Topeka, Kans.
- L. U. No. 444, Ponca City, Okla.
- L. U. No. 508, Savannah, Ga.
- L. U. No. 574, Bremerton, Wash.
- L. U. Nos. 583 and 585, El Paso, Texas.



Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Home Economics

Your Child's School Lunch?

By SALLY LUNN

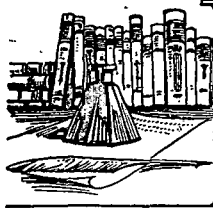
If you have a child, naturally you want to make sure he is getting good nourishing food at the meals he eats away from home. Do you ever take time to visit the school lunch room or cafeteria? Pay a visit there some noon and eat lunch with him. Sample the food, appraise the surroundings, the attendants, the deportment of the children. School funds and facilities are limited, but where improvements are needed the influence of mothers is most helpful in securing them.

Pleasant surroundings—even a basement room can be brightened with paint and proper lighting—food nicely prepared and served, with nutrition gauged to the child's needs—neatness and good behavior on the part of the students, should be present in every school lunch room.

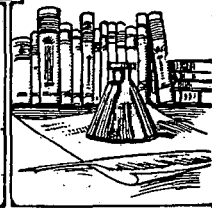
The child of a wage earner doesn't get much spending money, but the few cents you can afford

to give him for his lunch money each day should be spent to advantage. Candy bars from the corner grocery, or the push-cart man's wares, should be taboo, but if the school lunch room is to take their place it must offer superior attractions.

The U. S. Bureau of Home Economics has worked out a collection of recipes for many nourishing hot dishes that can be prepared at a cost of less than five cents per serving. These include creamed vegetables, meat and vegetable stews, nourishing soups rich in vegetables or milk, or both, beans and other legumes, eggs prepared in some simple way, cheese prepared in white sauce or tomatoes, and scalloped dishes if the equipment includes an oven. With sandwiches and fruit from home, a cookie or piece of cake, one of these satisfying hot dishes and a bottle of milk, you know that your child is getting the food he needs for energy and growth.



CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

Well, Brothers, here I am again after a lapse of a few months. The reason I have not had any articles in the *WORKER* is because all I could write about was hard times, and the "Lord" knows we have all suffered enough without always reading about unemployment. I only hope that this condition will remedy itself in the very near future.

It is my sad duty to inform the Brotherhood that during the past month we have lost a loyal and worthy Brother. I refer to Brother Joseph E. Morin, who passed away to an everlasting peace where there are no heartaches or sorrows. "Joe," as he was known to us in Local No. 7, was a faithful union man and a genial fellow. We wish to extend our most heartfelt sympathy to his wife and family in their hour of sorrow. Enclosed you will find a resolution adopted by Local No. 7 which we ask you to publish in the *WORKER*. May Brother Morin rest in peace.

I do not know whether Springfield is fortunate or not, but we now have a horse-track and also a dog-track. In my estimation the only benefit we have received from either is that about 35 Brothers, who have had hardly any employment in the past few years received about four or five weeks' work. The public is spending their hard-earned money at the betting windows of these tracks instead of having necessary repairs done to their homes, etc. The merchants are losing a tremendous amount of business, due to the people losing their money at the races and not buying anything or paying their honest bills. The old saying about, "A fool and his money are soon parted," is certainly true.

The local power company is having get-together meetings about every week or two for electrical workers where they have engineers from different firms giving lectures illustrated by slides. It is free to all and after the meetings, doughnuts and coffee or cider are passed around. It is too bad that all the Brothers of Local No. 7 do not avail themselves of the opportunity to attend these meetings. They are very interesting and educational.

In closing my only wish is to see all of the Brothers working full time again. You know when every one is working steady there is a smile on every face and a "joke or two" is always in the offing. So let us hope for the best.

The scribe from the "City of Homes," Springfield, Mass.

HERMAN G. HILSE.

L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

My allotted space for this month is going to be a resume on what to me is the greatest invention for fast and cheap transportation that this generation has seen—namely, the Rose all-metal, semi-rigid, tube-type dirigible. As this is being written, Italy and Ethiopia are at war and the League of Nations is supposed to vote sanctions against Italy. It is my honest conviction that if Ethiopia had just 10 of these ships and they

READ

Member's invention in its relation to war, by L. U. No. 18.

Labor Day demonstrations, by L. U. No. 40.

Utility men should organize, by L. U. No. 233.

Railroad men and the Supreme Court, by L. U. No. 887.

Ongoing human and organizational life, by L. U. No. 309.

Bonneville—the prodigious, by L. U. No. 125.

Utility success, by L. U. No. 459.

About Civil Service, by L. U. No. 39.

In the aftermath of the strike, by L. U. No. 702.

Progress in Toronto, by L. U. No. 353.

About Boulder Dam, by L. U. No. 357.

Letters are links in the union chain. They weld a line of communication across a continent.

were just one-half the size of the ill-fated Akron or the Macon, the League of Nations would not need to vote any sanctions, as the Ethiopians could defend themselves with ease with this number. The most modern battleship is at the mercy of this type of dirigible, and as it has more speed than the aeroplane, and due to its tubes, both horizontal and vertical, it can climb to an altitude that no airship can reach. The time is not far off when this type of dirigible will be one of the greatest factors in the elimination of war.

I told something about the features of this ship in the June issue of the *JOURNAL*, and at this time I am going into detail a little more thoroughly. In presenting the Rose dirigible, it is necessary to compare it with the conventional (Macon) type ship, as this is the only type in use at the present time. It has always been the contention of our engineers that the ill-fated Akron and Macon were too large and bulky to operate safely. The principle of design of these two ships calls for outside fins and rudders of tremendous size, which are at all times targets for shifting winds. The Rose ship has its fin and rudder safely protected just outside the horizontal tube. This makes the Rose dirigible far safer and, when combined with the vertical tubes, makes it more easily operated.

The Rose metal-clad, semi-rigid aircraft consists of a central horizontal metal tube passing through a series of rigid metal gas containers joined together on the outer circumference to give longitudinal stiffness, the whole being stayed and braced with piano guy wires. The framework thus formed is covered with a gas-tight metal envelope.

Thus, the construction is similar to a series of gas-tight cylinders rigidly joined together. Proper means of taking care of the expansion

of the lifting gas due to change in temperature is provided for. In brief, the construction is on the principle of a wire wheel of any automobile, the horizontal tube being used as the hub and the outside cover as the rim.

Just back of the semi-spherical ends of the ship are two vertical tubes, divided and bowed around the horizontal tube. The purpose of the central horizontal tube is to permit the removal of air pressure on the nose of the ship while in flight, by means of two motors, one in each end of the central tube, of sufficient horsepower and propeller capacity to draw and force the air immediately in front of the nose back through the tube. This tends to produce a vacuum into which the ship slips assisted by the kick of the rear propeller which also overcomes the vacuum eddy at the tail of the ship.

The forward flight is assisted by outside motors attached to the underside of the aircraft. The purpose of the vertical tubes is to draw the ship vertically downward to the ground and hold it there, the action of the propellers in the vertical tubes being similar to that of those in the horizontal tube. Therefore the whole construction gives a much lighter and more economical aircraft than is possible with the rigid ships of the now-prevailing types.

For example: The Macon weighed 111 tons and cost \$8,000,000, while our type ship would weigh approximately 45 tons (being able to carry the same payload) and would cost less than \$1,000,000.

However, we plan that our first ship will be a 10-passenger ship, which will cost approximately \$35,000 for ship, hangar and all.

The reason for the great difference in cost of construction is plainly seen when you take into consideration the vast difference in size. However, it may not be as easily understood how the great difference in weight and size is obtained. First of all, the Rose dirigible is to be metal clad and the metal used will be lighter than fabric. The next, and by far the greatest, elimination of size and weight is the use of the horizontal and vertical tubes. The horizontal tube makes it possible to use the wire wheel construction, instead of the large girders and framework as are used in the Macon type.

The vertical tubes eliminate the carrying of an extremely heavy water ballast which occupies a great deal of space. It is often necessary for the Macon type to let the water ballast out to make a rapid ascent, which means that it is necessary for the letting out of gas in order to come down. With the Rose dirigible this is not necessary, as the vertical tube propellers bring the ship to the ground or raise it in case of an emergency.

Another very important weight and size elimination feature of the Rose dirigible is the elimination of the overhang beyond the gas bags which is necessary in the Macon type in order to build the cigar shape. Both the Akron and the Macon had an 18 ton overhang on each end. This means a loss of a great deal of space on the stem and stern, and the carrying of a tremendous, unnecessary and dangerous weight.

Experiments with a model weighing 96 pounds, 33 feet long and nine and one-half feet in diameter, with a gas capacity of 1,744

cubic feet, and powered by four electric motors which are 1-36 of a horsepower each, shows conclusively that it is possible to draw the ship vertically downward to the ground and hold it there without the assistance of a ground crew. The vertical tubes can also be used to give a rapid vertical rise of the craft when exigencies so require. Experiments also show that it is possible to obtain a speed of 200 miles per hour, or better, with this type of ship, and that owing to the low cost of construction and operation, passengers can be carried at less than three cents per mile at a profit.

In brief, the purpose of the horizontal tube is to:

1. Obtain greater speed—
 - (a) Release nose pressure,
 - (b) Eliminate vacuum at rear of ship,
 - (c) Act as stabilizer.
2. Makes ship safer—
 - (a) Use of horizontal tube as a hub for wire wheel construction,
 - (b) Eliminate cumbersome and dangerous stabilizers (fin and rudder) on outside of ship,
 - (c) Eliminate hazardous overhang.

The purpose of the vertical tubes is to:

1. Make the ship safer—
 - (a) Make it possible to hover (idle) over water, land or an object,
 - (b) Make it possible to rise above storms and atmospheric disturbances,
 - (c) Make it possible to land and hold in a space that will accommodate the size of the ship.
2. Make the ship more economical to build and operate—
 - (a) Eliminate ground crew,
 - (b) Eliminate carrying of ballast,
 - (c) Eliminate discharging of expensive gas,
 - (d) Eliminate replacing of 30 per cent of total gas capacity every 30 days to keep the ship in the air.

Now this explains the ship pretty thoroughly, but there is one other thing I must explain—the inventor. Brother Thad Rose, a member of Local No. 18, I. B. E. W., is doing his best to raise money to put a 10-passenger ship in the air. The cost of the ship and hangar is \$35,000. He has a permit from state corporation commission for this, and his time is limited to five years. If at the end of five years he has not disposed of this amount, it is returned to the original buyers, less 20 per cent for promotional purposes. He has three and one-half years yet to go and as he is only selling stock for one ship you can easily see what it means. As soon as that ship goes in the air and really proves what he contends for it, he will be deluged with orders for it. And if history repeats itself (which I am sure it will), and using the Ford Motor Co. for my history, every one knows what that man has done with a few dollars (and \$10 buys a share of stock, the money being placed in the American National Bank, Santa Monica, Calif.), it's my honest conviction that for each dollar invested now you will get back 1,000 per cent.

The railroads, bus companies and aeroplane companies are fighting this and don't want it to succeed, but it will succeed and it will surprise the most skeptical. Once again, I say to you who are interested and want to get in on the ground floor, get in touch with the inventor, whose address is: Thad Rose, 14215 Kittridge St., Van Nuys, Calif.

J. E. HORNE.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

There seems to be a few things worthy of mention lately. For instance, the old state board of electrical examiners were fired out and a new and better one appointed. Governor Nice, Local No. 28 certainly does appreciate your appointee from our ranks, namely, Brother Raymond Beck, who is well qualified to fulfill this position or any other

that requires responsibility. The other members are Mr. Baurenschmidt and Mr. Russell, union contractors; Mr. Miller, the underwriters' inspector, also Mr. Joseph O'Brien. It should be a good get-together bunch.

The business representative, myself, and Bill Miller crashed the gates on an outfit which is trying to organize a dual union. Their speaker harped continually on placing men on PWA work at the prevailing rate, but nothing else. Finally the business representative, Duhan, heard so much he arose from his seat and explained who he was and told them his idea of their organization was their being a bunch of strike breakers and also pointed out to the speaker where and when this was done. The speaker tried to deny his accusing finger, but could not squirm out, so naturally he is not even a good snake.

Their initiation fee is \$1.10 and God knows what the dues are, but so far they have no members. I think we have nipped it in the nick of time by our attendance and we will attend every one the punks hold. So, all other locals take notice, especially Wilmington, Del., as your place comes next. Give them the whole works and bust the strike busters at the start.

Brother John Parthee was named as the new examining board member of Local No. 28, and when in Detroit he has to give Brother Al. Kries his shower bath at the hotels. Eh, Al.? Brother Wills operates a filling station, 7513 Belair Rd., and will appreciate your patronage whenever possible.

Local No. 28 has two meetings a month, first and third Fridays. Executive board meetings are now second and fourth Fridays. Where are the guys who started this, you "Red Winterstein," not red socialist?

Lansing, you made a good picture of our boys, so happy and contented, and they are still looking that way. Bachie, your old friend, Jim O'Malley, comes in the office once in a while and sends his best wishes. Jim is taking good care of himself and in the pink of health.

Rusty Swartz, Scranton, Pa., your old friend, Bob Forrest, is o. k., in Baltimore and is our vice president and super for H. P. Foley Co.

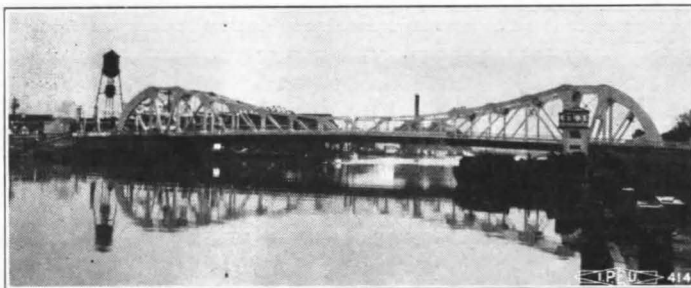
John Pickles pays a visit to the office and looks as young as he did 25 years ago.

Now a few boys who work for Crook's—I mean Crook's shop: The big boss is Brother McCormack, and seems as though he has been finding work for quite a few of the boys. Yes, sir; Mack's a hustler. O. King works there and lives in the country; he claims in his village there is a King, Pope and Kaiser. Now, if they only had a Rabbi and a Hitler with "Mussilney," what a fun they'd be having!

Hello, Grimm, of L. U. No. 349. How's old Dade Electric Co., and George Twigg, too? Wise idea to help your local, I mean the city exam. You need it.

Here's one on Tom Fagen, our 20-year veteran financial secretary. Yes, he tries to make out receipts and answer questions at the same time, and when he is trying to do some important work at the desk a head pokes through the window and fires questions at him till he has to start all over. Did you fellows ever find yourselves in this boat? But Tom carries on; same old Tom. When he gets a pension at 65 I guess he will get two, after 20 years—one from L. U. No. 28. Watch out for that referee.

This is the beginning of our oyster roast season and seems as though no matter how broke a fellow is he will scratch up a buck to fill up with good-time stuff. Every city does not enjoy such. I wish the local could afford one, just to see the fat boys contest, such as Bardel Brooks, C. Scholtz, Foreman



New Park Street Bridge between Oakland and Alameda, California.

The New Park Street Bridge

By K. N. GORDON, Oakland, Calif.

On Saturday, October 5, 1935, the dedication and opening ceremonies of the new Park Street bridge marked the welding of another link in the inter-city chain of goodwill and progress, between Oakland and the island city of Alameda.

This 900,000 Bascule type draw span, is the last word in modern bridge engineering, construction and operation.

The "leaves" or lifting sections of this structure are operated by two 75 h. p. DC motors; the power for same being generated by a DC set—at the bridge site.

The four-lane traffic deck, or roadway, is made of latticed steel bars, set on edge. This type of fabrication combines strength,

lightness, and ventilation; as it holds no surface dirt and provides perfect traction for all types of auto tires.

With its modern electric signal system—of gongs, sirens, lights and loud speakers—this bridge has another safety feature that is worthy of note and that is the three-cable barrier, 44 feet in length, which is dropped across both ends of bridge when same is closed to traffic.

This barrier is designed and tested to stop and hold back a 20,000-pound truck going at 20 miles per hour.

In a recent test in Seattle, Wash., this type of barrier was used to stop a street car and while the street car was "dead ended" the safety cables remained intact.

Landgraf, Jim Rose and Wagner, but no such luck!

Well at any rate, fellows, if I have offended you by using your name, prefer charges against me at the C. of C. Until the next jerk hold your chin up.

PARKS.

L. U. NO. 39, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

L. U. No. 39 is still going strong. At our last election the following officers were elected: O. E. Hale, president; John Hamilton, vice president; Andy Sebresch, treasurer; C. A. Bohmer, financial secretary. Executive board, H. Focht, H. V. Markle and N. S. Myers. Business manager, W. R. Lenox.

Brother William McCarthy was re-appointed doorman and claims he has been 20 years on that job. Could that pipe of Brother McCarthy's have anything to do with the appointment? The writer was also appointed to perform in this capacity which has been vacant for a number of years since I served last. Will carry on until someone else successfully criticises themselves into better performing this duty.

Many of our members who are stockholders in Weegar Motors should be greatly interested in Brother Thad Rose's airship and should feel that as Brother Rose's ship will require several motors, perhaps Weegar motors can be used. Brother Rose should get in touch with our first-class promotor, Brother Fred ———, sr. Nuf sed. The first extra 10 spot I get goes to Brother Rose for some stock as I feel he has a worthwhile project. Another Brother from the above Local Union No. 18, is also an inventor of safety appliances for linemen. Linemen should demand these safety appliances developed by Brother Dennis. See September JOURNAL, page 384.

I also wish to compliment L. U. No. 326, of Lowell and Lawrence, Mass., for advocating license laws for electrical workers. According to reliable estimates there are over 16 million alien workers in this country, competing with American industrial workers. We do not have to look far to see the license requirements the alien professional worker must meet before he is allowed to practice professionally in this country. So why not protect the worker with a license law that at least requires all workers to be voters, the same as the professions?

About 99 per cent of our membership are city employees under civil service and are not permitted to become active politically. The civil service employees of the city have organized about 70 per cent. Maybe in the near future all craft work will be performed by union men and all city employees will be enjoying civil service rights that are at present only had by the safety department. For instance the city is employing civilians to do traffic duty in school zones at 60c per hour, while disabled police and firemen perform craft work, I am told.

Brothers McIntosh, Sharkey, Weegar and Sidoti are on the sick and accident list and we all hope for their speedy recovery. It is with deep regret that we report the sudden death of Brother Frank Krumhansl, who passed away October 18, 1935.

Our meetings are of the type that the absent Brother next day says, "What was done last night?" instead of the usual remark, "How many were down last night?" Only those attend meetings who have business reasons for doing so. All the whispering and cross talk usually done by members who attend for visitation reasons eliminated, they must do their talk before meetings.

In closing I have a suggestion which I feel will help our correspondence pages to be read more. Why not have the correspondence from each local union classification appear separately. All letters from outside local unions under one head—all letters from inside local unions under its head. I think this will work wonders and help to carry on the work of the "floater" which has done a great deal toward informing the local unions of conditions from where he (floater) came from.

ENYAW.

L. U. NO. 40, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

Editor:

Los Angeles has come back to the ranks of cities staging a Labor Day parade, and this city where unions and union men have always had an up-hill fight, did itself proud by staging a real demonstration.

More than 18,000 members of trade unions in this city marched to the city hall and were received and reviewed by the mayor. Many colorful floats were entered and competition was keen, vying for the honor of presenting the most unusual and beautiful contribution. Many of the crafts entering a float tried to depict their craft. This would be difficult for our union, because of the broad nature of our work, but was solved by the erection of a miniature motion picture set, representing a garden. Even the eternal triangle was introduced, by two young actresses and one young actor, playing the part of the loving pair and the third party.

The young people, most of whom are players in the pictures, took the parts of cameramen, directors, lamp operators, sound men, microphone boom men and all the other technical positions necessary for the actual shooting of a picture. This entire float was drawn by a portable generator, which furnished the several hundred amperes necessary to light this "set." The operation of the float was under the direction of Brother Frank Moore.

Even if the "set" and the "players" are in miniature, all other details, including a com-

plete sound recording apparatus and camera were in detail and "practical."

This float aroused a great deal of interest and received applause along its full line of march. We have received many favorable comments since.

It is gratifying to the many who have, year in and year out, lived up to their obligation to their craft, and to the labor movement as a whole, to see the beautiful display that Los Angeles was treated to on Labor Day.

Not only did it serve to call attention to the strength gained in this city by the unions, but as an encouragement to all members of organized labor to know that in their fight they are standing shoulder to shoulder with so many thousands of others.

I feel that at this time, it might be well to advise the Brotherhood of the actual status of affairs in the motion picture studios in Hollywood. In usual motion picture fashion, the reports of a tremendous expansion are grossly exaggerated. It is customary for a program covering four or five years to be announced, giving the impression that the entire work contemplated is to be done at once. While several stages are actually under way, the number of men to be used on them is comparatively small, and it is felt that any Brotherhood members who might have read the careless statements made in reference to the volume of work projected, might find themselves disillusioned on coming here, and find that the majority of work announced will not be undertaken in the near future.

One studio announced seven new stages to be built, but it later developed that only one was contemplated at this time and at this writing the electrical work on it is practically completed, with a very small enlargement of their normal force.

R. C. SCAIFE.

L. U. NO. 68, DENVER, COLO.

Editor:

Well, here we are again! With A. F. of L. news overshadowing in importance anything that pertains in local labor circles, we shall touch upon a subject that may have interest for some of our JOURNAL readers.



HOLLYWOOD'S LABOR DAY FLOAT—L. U. 40.

Recently, President Roosevelt requested the clergymen of the United States to voice their opinion upon the policies of the present administration with the view in mind of "getting at" the basic cause of our present illness, described as economic.

The writer is an electrical mechanic, not a minister; may have qualified in the latter pursuit if early development in traits of lineage count for aught; with a number of Protestant ministers in connection with my father's family tree and several padres of creditable distinction associated with America's early French settlements, upon my mother's branch of the family. Quite an advantage was present, all or any of which circumstances have little in common with any interest attached to this article. The connection, however, is this, the writer feels, in view of events of recent years that the welfare of humanity and the future stability of our country will come from the leadership of organized labor and the broadening influence of the church in enlightening and insisting that a conscience that prompts worship on

Sundays shall not then be "guttered for six days of dirty work."

It is absurd to feel that a President can do much in a substantial manner for the welfare of a country when we as individuals fail to recognize and remedy in their generative form the circumstances responsible for our ills.

Selfishness, an inborn trait, and the get-something-for-nothing spirit have grown upon us in proportion to the encouragement given it and the placid toleration accorded it. Our national life is simply the reflection of a corresponding nature of its people.

Laws are but instruments of an agency to restrain personal selfishness from engulfing and plunging all of us into a demoralized mass of dishonesty, many of whom, through necessity and against their wishes, may be forced to practices unfair to gain their daily existence in competition with their fellow-men. But laws seem to avail little nowadays. Perhaps it is because their interpretation is continually kept in doubt, to a great degree, apparently, by the legal profession's will-

ingness to defend cases from any angle. The American Bar Association readily admitted, at a recent session of that body, that ethics of the profession had reached a lowered standard of distressing degree. Gentlemen of their profession receive high technical training preliminary to their advent into the business world. We look to them to advance influence for good at all times, because of the vast field of observation placed at their command from the very day they embark upon a law course. Is there a significant connection between the fact that proposed laws for the benefit of light and power consumers apparently were obstructed in their passage by lobbying interests represented chiefly by high pressure lawyers and the acknowledged fact that ethics of members of the American Bar Association are subject to great improvement?

The American public has grown "soft" nationally. We condemn Mussolini for his present activities; had we done our duty and placed the Kaiser upon an isolated spot, as was Napoleon, it would have been some

FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

(Copyright)

Boys, here is our growing list of I. B. E. W. amateur radio stations:

160 meter phone, 1963					
KC	H. E. Owen	Angola, N. Y.	W 6 L R S	Ralph F. Koch	Los Angeles, Calif.
N 6 I A H	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 6 M G N	Thomas M. Catish	Fresno, Calif.
W 1 A G I	W. C. Nielson	Newport, R. I.	W 7 A K O	Kenneth Strachn	Billings, Mont.
W 1 D G W	Melvin I. Hill	W. Springfield, Mass.	W 7 C P Y	R. Rex Roberts	Roundup, Mont.
W 1 F J A	Frank W. Lavery	Somerville, Mass.	W 7 C T	Les Crouter	Butte, Mont.
W 1 I N P	Eugene G. Warner	East Hartford, Conn.	W 7 D X Q	Al Eckes	Miles City, Mont.
W 2 A M B	Fred W. Huff	Woodbridge, N. J.	W 7 D X Z	Frank C. Pratt	Tacoma, Wash.
W 2 B F L	Anthony J. Samalionis	Elizabeth, N. J.	W 7 E Q M	Albert W. Beck	Big Sandy, Mont.
W 2 B Q B	William E. Kind	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W 7 F G S	C. A. Gray	Walla Walla, Wash.
W 2 C A D	Paul A. Ward	Newark, N. J.	W 7 G G	Geo. D. Crockett, Sr.	Milwaukie, Oreg.
W 2 D X K	Irving Megeff	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 7 I I	Sumner W. Ostrom	Milwaukie, Oreg.
W 2 G I Y	John C. Muller	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W 7 S Q	James E. Williss	Dieringer, Wash.
W 2 I P R	S. Kokinchak	Yonkers, N. Y.	W 8 A C B	Raymond Jelinek	Detroit, Mich.
W 2 S M	James E. Johnston	New York, N. Y.	W 8 A N B	Carl P. Goetz	Hamilton, Ohio
W 3 J B	William N. Wilson	Philadelphia, Pa.	W 8 A V L	E. W. Watton	Rochester, N. Y.
W 4 B O E	C. T. Lee	Birmingham, Ala.	W 8 D H Q	Harold C. Whitford	Hornell, N. Y.
W 4 B S Q	S. L. Hicks	Birmingham, Ala.	W 8 D I	E. E. Hertz	Cleveland, Ohio
W 4 D H P	Albert R. Keyser	Birmingham, Ala.	W 8 D M E	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.
W 4 D L W	Harry Hill	Savannah, Ga.	W 8 E D R	W. O. Beck	Toledo, Ohio
W 4 J Y	I. J. Jones	Birmingham, Ala.	W 8 G H X	H. E. Owen	Angola, N. Y.
W 4 L O	L. C. Kron	Birmingham, Ala.	W 8 K C L	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.
W 4 S E	C. M. Gray	Birmingham, Ala.	W 8 L Q T	J. H. Melvin	Rochester, N. Y.
W 5 A B Q	Gerald Morgan	San Antonio, Texas	W 8 M C J	Albert S. Arkle	Weston, W. Va.
W 5 A S D	Frank A. Finger	Farmington, Ark.	W 9 C C K	John J. Noonan	Chicago, Ill.
W 5 B H O	D. H. Calk	Houston, Texas	W 9 D B Y	Kenneth G. Alley	Marion, Ill.
W 5 C A P	William L. Canze	San Antonio, Texas	W 9 D M Z	Clarence Kraus	Kansas City, Kans.
W 5 E I	F. H. Ward	Houston, Texas	W 9 E N V	G. G. Fordyce	Waterloo, Iowa
W 5 E X Y	H. R. Fees	Oklahoma City, Okla.	W 9 G V Y	E. O. Schuman	Chicago, Ill.
W 5 E Y G	L. M. Reed	Oklahoma City, Okla.	W 9 H N R	Geo. E. Herschbach	Granite City, Ill.
W 5 F G C	Milton T. Lyman	Shreveport, La.	W 9 J P J	F. N. Stephenson	Waterloo, Iowa
W 5 J C	J. B. Rives	San Antonio, Texas	W 9 M E L	Harold S. (Mel) Hart	Chicago, Ill.
W 6 A O R	Francis M. Sarver	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 N Y D	Elmer Zitzman	Roxana, Ill.
W 6 C R M	William H. Johnson	Lynwood, Calif.	W 9 P N H	Frank Riggs	Rockford, Ill.
W 6 F W M	Victor B. Appel	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 R B M	Ernest O. Bertrand	Kansas City, Mo.
W 6 G F I	Roy Meadows	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 R C N	Darrel C. Priest	Jeffersonville, Ind.
W 6 H L K	Charles A. Noyes	Beverly Hills, Calif.	W 9 R R X	Bob J. Adair	Midlothian, Ill.
W 6 H L X	Frank A. Maher	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 R Y F	S. V. Jennings	New Albany, Ind.
W 6 H O B	Rudy Rear	Las Vegas, Nev.	W 9 S	Frank Smith	Waterloo, Iowa
W 6 I A H	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 S M F	Albert H. Waters	Alton, Ill.
			W 9 S O O	Harry V. Eyring	Kansas City, Mo.
			W 9 V B F	John Morrall	Chicago, Ill.

Canada

V E 3 G K Sid Burnett

Toronto, Ont.

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

time before militarism would again have received encouragement. As for Holland being a neutral haven, if the defence of instigators of warfare is construed as neutrality, we are in need of greater development of our so-called brain trusts.

We have grown "soft" in many respects. The ever-increasing instances of violation of trust upon the part of public officials and the magnitude of the offences striking home at the foundations of our country are proof positive that meekness and acknowledged subjection upon the part of the citizens are supplanting their former patience. The substantial elements of society are directly responsible for the encouragement of insincerity upon the part of those holding positions of trust, whether public or industrial. When character in high officials becomes contaminated, disintegration has reached an alarming degree in our national life that pointedly stresses the fact that "numbers lend courage."

Yes, we need leadership in America. The present or a future political party may encourage it but scarcely supply it. A regeneration of the old type "home rule" upon the part of parents could be of inestimable value in supplying such leadership.

JACK HUNTER.

L. U. NO. 83, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Following is a resolution adopted by the California State Federation of Labor at its convention held in San Diego, in September, 1935 (Proposition No. 98):

"Whereas because of the workings and failure of the NRA to accomplish its purpose, there is an increased need of a demand for union label goods and services; and

"Whereas each local union is in the best position to encourage the use of union label products; and

"Whereas a constant reminder to strive constantly for a wider and wider education in union label products will increase the employment of union men; and

"Whereas the officers and representatives of union organizations should ever set the example for members of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and

"Whereas a uniform policy or system is not now in operation throughout California, the California State Federation of Labor urgently recommends to all affiliates the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That all candidates for office in this union shall before becoming eligible for office, or having their names placed upon the ballot, appear before the executive board and show at least five union labels upon their wearing apparel."

The above resolution, or a similar one, should be adopted by every local union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and a continuous campaign should be waged by every labor publication in the country, and on every labor radio program until the rank and file of organized labor becomes union label conscious enough to spend their union wages for union made products.

Primarily, we are organized for the purpose of creating a higher standard of living in the American home, and now that our numbers have increased to millions, and we produce about everything that is needed for an abundant life, there is no reasonable excuse why we should continue to be subjected to the whim of financial lords, who in the past have dictated the economic policy of our country.

All we need to do to achieve economic independence is to keep our union wages in circulation within our own ranks, through the pur-

Tracy Appears on Radio Hook-up

A series of broadcasts on American industrial problems by outstanding labor officials and typical working men, is being presented over a nation-wide net-work of the Columbia Broadcasting System, on Fridays from 6:45 to 7 p. m., from October 18 to December 20, 1935, inclusive, Eastern Standard Time.

Programs

Friday, October 18—The Parliament of American Labor:

Father Francis J. Haas, director, National Catholic School of Social Service.

Chester M. Wright, editor, International Labor News Service.

Friday, October 25—Economic Security:

Charles P. Howard, president, International Typographical Union.

Rose Schneiderman, president, National Women's Trade Union League.

Friday, November 1—The Trades Disputes Act:

William Green, president, American Federation of Labor.

Charlton Ogburn, counsel, American Federation of Labor.

Friday, November 8—The Guffey Coal Bill:

Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer, United Mine Workers of America.

Friday, November 15—The Transportation Act:

George Harrison, president, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

Bert Jewell, Railway Department, American Federation of Labor.

Friday, November 22—The Security Wage:

Harry Bates, president, Brotherhood of Bricklayers and Masons.

Friday, November 29—The International Labour Office:

Dan W. Tracy, president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Thomas E. Burke, secretary-treasurer, United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters.

Friday, December 6—Labor Standards:

Arthur Wharton, president, International Association of Machinists.

David Dubinsky, president, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Friday, December 13—Dictatorship and Democracy:

Matthew Woll, vice president, American Federation of Labor.

William English Walling, writer.

Friday, December 20—Workers' Education:

Spencer Miller, Jr., director, Workers Education Bureau of America.

Each program also includes a workingman engaged in or related to the subject matter discussed. Spencer Miller, Jr., directs and participates in the various discussions.

This labor series is under the auspices of the Workers Education Bureau of America, in co-operation with the American Federation of Labor and the National Advisory Council on the Radio in Education.

chase of union label products. This is the only way we as individuals can help to build a metaphorical wall around the membership of organized labor, which may be invisible to the eye, but guaranteed to be impenetrable to future depressions.

Too much publicity cannot be given this subject, for we all know that repetition is the secret of successful advertising, and union men and women must be educated through editorials, over the radio, and in local union halls, to the idea of co-operation

in buying union label products, if organized labor is ever to attain the coveted goal of economic self-sustentation.

W. AUTHORSON.

L. U. NO. 125, PORTLAND, OREG.

Editor:

I have to report that Brother Battin came through with the dollar. And not only that, he put another one right on top of it! That sure is sportsmanship. If and when he reads this he will know that I appreciate it as (wait till I borrow Brother Lehman's Book of Quotations), "Unto the least of one of these, ye have done it also unto me." Now, if a couple of hundred more of our members would go and do likewise?

And also I must state that Brother Clayton redeemed his promise to take me to Bonneville. That, I seem to recall, demands a recital of my impressions of the progress that is being made upon that project. But I am afraid, Mr. Editor, that it cannot be done. At least not adequately. You'd better come out and look it over for yourself.

My first reaction was rather a sense of disappointment. The federal engineers have provided a splendid observation point on each side of the river, out of the way, and out of danger, yet near enough to get a real conception of what is being done. A lady came up behind me, in the lookout, and, catching her first glimpse of the work, exclaimed to some one in her party, "It isn't nearly as big as I thought it would be." And I was thinking the same thing. While speculating upon this unexpected phase, my gaze fell upon a great dredge, anchored out in the middle of the river. Along side it, on a barge, I noticed a tank for fuel oil. Suddenly it dawned upon me that the insignificant looking little tank was a standard sized railway tank car. Then the whole project began to assume its real proportions, and after I had shrunk myself down to something near life size, I began to grasp a realization of what is being done there.

I wish I could picture it for you, Mr. Editor. The lookout point on the north side, is upon the top of a small hill possibly 40 or 50 feet above the level of the top of the dam. Towering high above is a gigantic structural steel frame work, supporting one end of the aerial tramway cables. Across the river, thousands of feet away, two similar towers, mounted upon wheels and movable along a railway, carry the other ends and controls for the immense hoists which can be brought to bear over any spot in the structure of the dam proper. These are the outstanding features that first claim one's attention. They resemble a very much overgrown broadcasting antenna. I was told that the "buckets" for concrete which they carry out and dump into the forms, hold eight cubic yards at a load. They were not pouring concrete while we were there, but I saw them dump several loads of waste rock from down inside the coffer dam. There were probably several truck loads in each scoop and when dumped from 100 feet or so above the water, the resulting splash often washed the under side of the scoop.

The dam is, in a way, a three-part structure. It is being built at a point where the channel divides around an island. The powerhouse and dam from the south, or Oregon shore, to the island is nearly completed. The island will be diked, forming the central section of the dam, and this work is also well along toward completion. The center of activity now is in the main channel between the island and the Washington shore. Here is really a big engineering problem being met. An immense coffer dam

has been built out from the island to about the stream center, down stream sufficient distance to give ample foundation to the dam and spillway, and back to the island. Immense pumps keep the area inside the coffer dam free from water, and down there, 50 feet below the surface, they are excavating to bed rock and erecting the forms for the main concrete structure. Looking from our vantage point, the fleets of trucks and trailers, winding down into the pit and out with their loads, look like the oldest son's collection of 15c store miniatures when he spreads them over the living room floor. But they are bigger. Some of the trailers have 32 wheels each, and, being pulled by tractors, haul 30 yards of earth at a load. Imagine buying tires for that.

When the main dam is completed to the center of the channel, the current flow will be diverted through gates in its structure, and a coffer dam will be built out from the other side to meet it. Inside of this, then, the dam will be finished. The big problem to be met is, of course, the tremendous flow of water in the river. I think, from that standpoint, this is one of the biggest engineering projects on record. The dam will raise the river level approximately 60 feet. Not high, as compared with some others, but when one compares the "foot seconds" of water impounded, Bonneville really begins to count. That is why one's first impression is apt to be disappointing. The whole project is upon so huge a scale that its immensity is not readily grasped. One is like the fellow who couldn't see the forest because of so many trees in the way.

When one begins to adjust one's self there are many outstanding features to claim the attention. Sky scraping cement "silos," concrete mixers that are as high as five story buildings, and into which the sand, gravel and cement are dumped by car loads; busy little dispatch boats (some more of the oldest son's pygmies) puffing importantly back and forth from shore to shore; a whole freight yard devoted to switching the needed material from point to point with the least delay; tiny men riding up and down and back and forth on a spider's web high above the river, signalling the control tower shore to place every yard of concrete just where they want it to go; and seemingly irresistible, calm, but with tremendous force behind it, the flow of the river which rushes swiftly on, apparently unmindful of the activities of the insignificant little human beings which are making such a fuss and clutter around it. But some day—when the last bucket full of cement has set—what a change! An idea, moulded of solid rock and cast across a stream. Thinking man again has harnessed the force of nature.

Interesting, too, would be an inspection of the humming little "mushroom" town of North Bonneville, which has sprung up to house and cater to the workmen—had we the time. But we must hasten on, up the river a few miles, across the Bridge of Gods, and down on the Oregon side to the vantage point from which we view the development from the south or Oregon side.

In the immediate foreground,—we are perched high up above the work, on a pinnacle of rock,—is the cut for the ship canal and foundation for the massive gates to the locks. These are to be the highest single lift locks yet constructed, designed to lift large ocean-going steamships in one stage from the lower river, up 60 feet into the lake above the dam.

The power house and south wing of the dam are more impressive, perhaps, because so much nearer completion. Here it does not require a stretch of the imagination to

Workers' Education in Boston

Trade unions have been offered a unique opportunity in the Greater Boston area—building a workers' educational movement to equip their membership with a knowledge of trade union problems! The Workers' Education Council of Greater Boston has embarked for a second year on an extensive experiment in this field with the endorsement and participation of the Boston Central Labor Union.

Manned by competent instructors who are fired by the zeal to aid trade unions, the entire program aims at training unionists in the oral and verbal art of self-expression, in imparting the most authoritative information concerning the origin and development of American trade unionism and its modern problems—training trade union leaders.

The classes carry out the objective admirably: History and Purpose of Trade Unionism; Current Events, Parliamentary Law and Public Speaking; Problems in Social Psychology; Labor and Our Government. In addition, special classes are arranged at the convenience and request of various trade unions. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Typographical Union have already established such classes with the aid of the council.

Instructors include Dr. Lincoln Fairley, instructor in labor problems; M. I. T.; Saul Held, labor journalist; Oliver A. Paterson, New England representative of the Affiliated Schools for Workers and member of Bryn Mawr Summer School faculty; Dr. R. L. Schanck, department of psychology, Harvard; James H. Sheldon of the WPA; Kendrick N. Marshall, department of government, Harvard; and others.

Every trade union local and every trade unionist of the Boston area is urged to participate. For all information—

MISS ALICE L. DODGE,
Secretary.

6 Boylston Place,
Boston, Mass.
Devonshire 8237.

visualize the completed structure. And yet there will be a remarkable change in the landscape when the water has filled to its new level above the dam. It has been necessary to re-locate two railways and two highways, to get them above the lake "shore." This was no simple task, where they ran at the foot of sheer bluffs hundreds of feet high.

Not the least interesting feature is the arrangement of fishways to accommodate the migrating salmon—for desirable as it is for power and transportation, the dam must not be a menace to the wonderful fishing industry which the Columbia River supports. Just below the dam, and now practically a part of the development, is the government fish hatchery, where they have pools full of rainbow trout so large that you'd think I was exaggerating if I told you their size.

The permanent housing arrangement for the dam management and employees is laid out here, just below the power house—as beautiful an arrangement of splendid houses

and artistically landscaped gardens as I have ever seen. And modern to the last minute. Located as it is amid some of Oregon's most magnificent scenery, a finer place to live could scarce be desired.

But, Mr. Editor, time and space forbid my saying more. If I could truly convey my impressions to you, you would lose no time in coming to see for yourself, and you would find that I had not done justice to the magnitude, the magnificence and finally, to the splendid beauty of the completed project. For, with all its utilitarian aspects, Bonneville Dam will have a charm of design and natural majesty of setting that will justify its classification as an artistic accomplishment. You owe it to yourself to see it.

DALE B. SIGLER.

L. U. NO. 145, DAVENPORT, IOWA; ROCK ISLAND AND MOLINE, ILL.

Editor:

I lost out last month on my article. I had one on Labor Day with memories when we voted a member to be marshal of the day and dressed him up with a big red sash across his shoulders, riding at the head of the parade on the old white horse we borrowed, which was used to pull the old ice wagon. It was too late to get that letter into headquarters in time. I am like an article I cut out of the Wall Street Journal: Said a busy employer, "Can you come to work tomorrow?" Unemployed, "No, you see I'm marching in a parade of the unemployed." Only I had a job and didn't get it done.

Well, about the time you Brothers will be reading your JOURNAL it will be Thanksgiving Day, or near it. The members of No. 145 wish all members of the I. B. E. W. a happy Thanksgiving and that they had the year behind them to be thankful for in work and health and to be thankful that times are better than they were a few years ago.

Local No. 145 is holding its own. At the last meeting the auditing committee made its quarterly report, which was a favorable one and shows we are in better shape than we were a year ago. We have been having good meetings. Our pension system is in working order now and members on the various committees are bringing in reports and on the whole the members are pulling together, which is something to be thankful for.

For the last year or so I have been watching the amateur radio list in "Fraternity of the Air," grow. We have a member who has been an amateur radio artist for over 12 years, who would rather work his station than eat or sleep. The person is E. Davis, and his station is 9ACL, of Davenport, Iowa. So, when you amateurs of the air get his station, consider yourselves introduced.

We had a member who got married a few months ago and who wanted to learn something about farm life, so the Mrs. gave him a milk pail and stool and sent him to the pasture to see about the milking. After waiting some time, she went out to see what was keeping him and found him pushing a cow around. She said to him, "Fred, haven't you finished milking yet?" And Fred answered, "No, the cow won't sit on the stool."

Moline, Ill., had the pleasure of dedicating their horseshoe courts with a horseshoe tournament, with Ted Allen, of Alhambra, Calif., retaining his world horseshoe pitching championship. The courts are lighted for night playing, which is the work of our members. It is one of the largest courts in the Middle West, outside of Chicago.

If any of you Brothers have been bothered with that dreadful disease (if you want to call it that) of driving around 10 or 15 minutes for a parking place, here is a poem to remember:

When Noah sailed the waters blue,
He had his troubles, same as you;
For 40 days he drove his ark
Before he found a place to park.

Again wishing the I. B. E. W. a happy
Thanksgiving!

CLOUGH.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

After missing two issues of the JOURNAL with my contributions, some of the Brothers have reminded me in no uncertain terms what my duty was, so here goes.

Cincinnati at the moment is in the throes of a fierce political campaign, for the election of councilmen, several of whom are seeking labor's vote.

President William Mittendorf, of Local No. 212, appointed a committee, which sent questionnaires to the aspirants for these offices and in other ways investigated their record as regards labor. One of the high points of the questionnaire was a question relative to the stand of candidates toward a license law, which would license electrical workers and thereby promote the safety of the community. Three men were recommended by the committee and in turn endorsed by vote of the members. They were the following: For first choice, James A. Wilson, a former vice president of the A. F. of L. with many years of experience behind him and present member of council. He seeks re-election. For second choice, Herbert Bigelow, a crusading minister and foe of special interests. For third choice, Nicholas Klein, a local attorney who has represented various labor organizations in legal matters in the past. (The first, second, third, etc., choice votes is in accordance with proportional representation plan used in our city.)

One of the most encouraging signs in recent months is the way the unorganized workers have grasped the ideas of unionism. No more is it a topic for much dispute. Everywhere you go you meet those who are sympathetic. If they themselves do not belong at least they are willing and interested.

At times when warming the old easy chair with thoughts uncollected my mind turns to the national political horizon, with thoughts of the chicken in every pot party—holding the ninny out to the young voters (probably figuring the older ones are too smart). Then there's the "no one shall starve" party (take a couple of hitches in your belt for this). Could it be possible that this WPA works program will lag until the psychological moment in 1936 arrives to put on full steam? Then when you go to the polls you will remember not to bite the hand that's feeding you?

Did you ever hear of money growing on trees? No? Well, I sort of recollect when a kid of hearing the story from the Bible about manna falling from the skies to feed the people. What a slogan for the G. O. P. in 1936. Manna for all with the good old Demmies promising a wiener to go in between. The Socialists may be induced to furnish the mustard. I need your help on this, dear Bachie. Who is going to furnish the cauliflower?

Brother "Chick" Maley was saddened by the loss of his beloved wife, who passed away after a lingering illness.

Recently, George W. Archibale, president of the Archibale Electric Co., lost his wife in a tragic accident. Members of Local No. 212 join me in expressing their sympathy to the bereaved families.

Brother Bill Cullen is up and around after a sojourn in the hospital, where it was necessary to operate for appendicitis.

STEPHEN F. AUSTIN

Stephen F. Austin, a great man was he,
Always big-hearted and as kind as
could be.
Father of Texas, Stephen was
called,
Because 300 families into Texas he
hailed.
Established a colony and set right
to work,
And towns began to spring right up
with a jerk.
He never did marry; he had too
much to do.
He worked for his colony till his
days were through.
Stephen F. Austin was a very great
man
Who helped make Texas a wonder-
ful land.

BILLIE NELLE INGRAM,

Age 11.

High Sixth Grade,
South Fort Worth School.

Billie Nelle Ingram is the daughter of Vice President Ingram.

Arthur Liebenrood, popular financial secretary of Local No. 212 is back after a vacation in the East, looking hale and heartier than ever.

And to you, Brother Carl Voellmecke, congratulations! I hear it's a boy.

ELMER J. SCHENK.

L. U. NO. 233B, DOVER, N. J.

Editor:

It was a pleasure to read the article from Local No. 459, of Johnstown, Pa. It should be read by every man and woman employed by a utility operating company. We, members of Local No. 233 B, of Dover, N. J., being employed by the same holding company (they hold 10 per cent of our wages), can understand the dominating hand held over them by such a corporation. There is no sympathy for a man who refuses to join a union and help himself.

President Roosevelt has fought every manufacturer and employer to give you and me a decent living. He has told us to join together for our own protection and you sit idly by and pay no attention to his pleading.

The electrical workers of today have as much chance as a snow ball in —, unless they organize and demand their rights. Think, men, and you will realize that every utility in the country is run by a few men. If you get too old or refuse to give someone part of your wages he will "can" you. You start looking for a new job to find that every place you go is under the same management and they don't want you; you are a trouble-maker and have no brains or you would not kick when the big shots want to invest your money for you. No one has any brains but the employer. If we had any brains or guts we would not be risking our lives for someone else's benefit.

Our boss tells us we are fools to give our money to a business agent or anyone so they can sit down and take it easy. Here is my answer to that: The employers have a union of their own and pay big salaries to such men as McCarter, Hopson, Insull and Arkwright, and a lot more. Men, are you going to sit

back shaking in your shoes and let the utility operating companies give these men part of your wages to pay their union dues?

You are called out of your bed in the sleet storms at midnight. No one sees you, no one cares. You risk your life, your health; you work with untiring effort, you never slacken your pace until everyone has a light again. You return home hours later, cold, wet, almost exhausted, to be called out again. The hospital has no lights. Some car or truck smashed a pole again. You give the best part of your life, not to yourself or your family, but to the public, risking your life, taking a chance of never returning to your loved ones at home, or returning with an arm burned off, a broken leg or crippled for the rest of your life, and yet you let your employer give someone else your pay check to invest for his personal benefit. Think, men, are you satisfied? No member of our local can say he has not benefited by his membership. The men who have stood by this local for the two years that it has existed deserve much credit for their untiring effort to help the other men as well as themselves. Our business manager, Emil A. Fackler, has given his every ounce of advice and effort to our cause. Come on, all you utility workers, and help yourself and your fellow workers by standing with him side by side for what rightfully belongs to you.

PRESS SECRETARY,

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Toledo is now going into its first election under the city manager plan. Labor has backed seven men, all tried and true union men, and they have been nominated, and we have promised to support them in the coming election. If they win, labor will have a chance here. If not, well, read the history of Toledo's labor disputes. The Chamber of Commerce has placed their candidates in the field. Leading them is a colonel of the same militia that was so splendidly decorated with verbal honor for shooting down innocent children during the recent Auto Lite strike. Wouldn't labor fare well with a man like that to deal the cards in council? Big business has rallied well in supplying their representatives in the new nine-man council (instead of the present 21). Independent candidates have thrown their hats into the ring and the complete list makes one think of a new government project of politicians only. Any candidate who was against labor was o.k'd by our once largest newspaper (The Toledo Blade), but when labor promised a solid front in support of our selected representatives, then an editorial appeared in Paul Block's newspaper (The Blade), over the name of Grove Patterson, editor, telling the (at that time) large number of readers that all labor leaders in Toledo were communistically inclined and were teaching the Soviet doctrine to the laboring men of Toledo, simply because labor agreed upon their own candidates whom they thought were worthy of their support at the most important election, in so far as labor is concerned, in the history of Toledo.

Labor then through its Central Labor Union, demanded of Mr. Patterson an apology, which was refused, hence labor has declared a boycott on the Toledo Blade. Several thousand subscribers have discontinued their paper. The Blade has demanded that the paper be left at the residence whether it has been canceled or not (to protect their advertisements). So there we are in a deadlock, with very few laboring men reading the Blade here. If this

boycott can be carried on our other daily paper is smart enough to realize that in labor's boycott there is strength, and will play ball and act accordingly or labor will be forced to publish its own daily paper and place facts before the citizens of Toledo. I wonder would they recognize them after all these years?

I see that gold remains at the same old standard and pork keeps right on advancing in price. Is it possible that Congress is considering going on the pork standard? I can see possibilities in that: How easy it would be to grease the palm of a politician then. What this country needs is to raise more pork and plow under every other office holder.

Please note my change of address from 1818 Georgia Ave., Toledo, Ohio, to R. R. No. 4, Box 137, Toledo, Ohio. Yes, sir; I'm out where they raise broad-faced chickens. Bring along your beer and limburger and come on out.

Jimmie Lee and family at last realized their life's ambitions. They have recently returned from an extended visit to the western states, where Jim says the point of most interest was his visit to the Grand Canyon. He says that a Scotch pioneer dropped a nickel there at one time and one should see the hole he made looking for it. He didn't learn whether Sandy found the jit or not.

Levi Lehman has returned from Pennsylvania where he recently buried his father.

L. U. No. 245 is planning a party, to be held on Saturday, November 9. The entertainment committee promises a wonderful time and I understand that there will be refreshments (plus). I hope you were there with a friend. I asked Tony Steffis, of Maumee, Ohio, to attend a lecture with me. Tony says, "I'll be — if I will. If you grunted for Schomberg and Travis all day you wouldn't want to hear no lecture no time."

Louis Hess, of the Acme Power, is wearing a big smile these days. I expect a cigar any time now.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 253, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Editor:

The proof of the pudding is in the eating. L. U. No. 253 recently passed its second year of existence and although the union has weathered some severe storms and some of the members have undergone trying experiences, the sun is again breaking through the clouds.

It might be said to every new local union in its infancy, if you have men who have courage, who will fight, undergo hardship and not be turned from the path by petty bribes of employers, don't give up, regardless of how hard the fight is, for in the end you will win.

It should not be expected that everyone should derive immediate benefit from joining a union. Before and after contracts have been signed, it is to be expected that some employers will attempt to bring pressure on employees, offer them bribes and attempt in many ways to defer and defeat the purpose of the union. In refusing to do the bidding of employers some may be discharged or have other hardships imposed upon them. If each and every member will refuse to be the shadow of his employer, refuse to be used to the detriment of his union and stand up under whatever hardship that may be imposed upon him, he will be much better off in the end.

In taking in new members it is well for a

union to give some thought before taking in just anyone. A man should be taken in on his merit rather than just on friendship. There usually is a good supply of men who have worked with radio as a hobby for several years and welcome the opportunity to become professionally connected with the radio industry. These men usually make better members than those with very little or no experience who have been rushed through some radio school in one to three months and memorized enough rules (and one transmitter diagram and perhaps a receiver diagram) to get a commercial license. Some locals are fortunate enough to have permit men, who would be capable of measuring up to the technical requirements and who have been tried and tested and found to be able to stand the gaff when the time comes. Above all, do not be so unwise as to take in new men when you have men unemployed or men who have been compelled to take jobs elsewhere as a result of having fought for their rights and the right of organized labor. It is not wise nor just to take in new and untried men to fill the jobs of men who have paid dues and who have been forced from their jobs while upholding the principles of organized labor.

Now for news of the local. The boys in Birmingham have been having a fight with one of the local stations. This same station has been a continual source of trouble since the local has been organized. So far two separate (and very obstinate) gentlemen have found that they could not successfully operate the station without the economic support of organized labor. Although we should not crow before the egg has been laid, it appears that it will not be a long while until the station will again be manned by union operators. We owe much to untiring efforts of our good and faithful business manager, one Sterling Lester Hicks, better known as "Botrus."

The boys over WBRC way are rather proud of a new 20-kw. power supply recently installed.

One of our very good Brothers seems to be persistently getting into trouble. However, the last time your writer heard of him he was sliding nicely.

R. M. JONES,

Press Secretary Pro Tem. for W. Dan.

L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

Experience has frequently taught us that political activity on the part of labor is very essential if we are to hold our own in the present social setup.

The prevention of the enactment of anti-labor legislation and the enactment and enforcement of labor legislation is one of the imperative functions of the labor movement, if the well-being of labor is to be safe-

guarded. The political functioning of the labor movement along this line has been sadly inefficient.

We have elected many labor representatives to various legislative offices, from U. S. Senator down to city alderman, and to a few executive positions, such as mayor and governor, but we have almost entirely overlooked the judiciary, to the end that much labor legislation has been invalidated by the action of the courts, or, in other cases, the administration of justice in labor cases has been very much a one-sided affair.

The majority of the judges, from those of the U. S. Supreme Court down to those on the county bench, were formerly corporation attorneys and naturally their sympathies, viewpoint and entire mental attitude, in labor matters, is that of the big business employer—they can't think otherwise.

The NRA was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court; and it is probably only a question of time until the Wagner labor disputes law will be completely wiped out in the same way.

Another case in point was a recent case here in Minneapolis. In the recent strike of the ornamental iron workers, Tetzlaff, the head of the Flour City Ornamental Iron Works, was housing and feeding strike-breakers in the plant contrary to law. When this was called to the attention of the city authorities, he, Tetzlaff, secured an injunction from Judge Montgomery, restraining the city from enforcing the law in interference with his business.

This sort of action on the part of the judges in labor disputes, in favor of the employer and against labor, is all too common. Can anyone stretch their imagination to the point of visualizing a judge granting an injunction restraining the police from interfering with either the legal or illegal activities of a picket line in time of a strike?

The point of the whole matter is this: If the labor movement is ever to obtain effective results in the political field, we must start a determined movement with the objective of either changing the law—by constitutional amendment, if necessary—so as to remove these powers, so detrimental to the interests of labor, entirely from the judiciary, or changing the entire personnel of the judiciary so that we will have judges who are favorable to labor.

In order for labor to be in a position to do anything of this kind, we must be at all times alertly vigilant on the political field.

There is a move on foot right now in several states to put over legislation to disfranchise all those in the relief lines. Would the judges declare such laws unconstitutional? Moves of this kind must be watched for and effectively blocked.

W. WAPLES.

L. U. NO. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Editor:

Having reached the age of 40 years in October it causes me to pause and give thought to the oft repeated statement—"life begins at 40". I am not taking the statement as intended to be literal, as I am aware that it is merely a title to a book and a motion picture. However, it does cause one to wonder where life does begin.

I do not believe that anyone knows where anything begins or ends.

As human beings we are born, we live, and we die. Other forms of animal life are the same—trees, flowers, all forms of vegetation sprout from a seed, grow, and die. Oil comes out of the earth as something material, it is put through various processes and vanishes in smoke when fire is applied

BUY
CHRISTMAS
SEALS



FIGHT
TUBERCULOSIS

to it. Almost everything goes through a process of appearance, then disappearance, and possibly reappearance in some other form.

It seems that as individuals we are such a small part of the whole thing as to be infinitesimal—and so it is with organization problems.

Today we have a problem. We deal with it, later we find that we did not deal with it properly.

We get an idea. We think about it and maybe it is accepted and put into effect—later, we find that it does not serve the purpose that it was intended for at all—and so things come and go with the passing of time.

At the present time organized labor has the question of craft organization versus industrial organization. To me it would appear that the industrial system of organization has been tried and failed under the old form and title, "Knights of Labor."

Years ago the Knights of Labor came into existence, lived for a while, and finally gave way to craft organization. This appears to be an example of a thing that was born, it lived, and died—to be born again under a different form.

All this indicates that nothing is ever complete.

I wonder does anyone know where things begin and do they ever end? And so, despite honest, concerted effort there is always a constant changing of our ideas, plans and dreams to conform to the changing desires and demands of the people.

A. L. WEGENER.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

This year will go down in history as one in which labor, after five years of deprivation and suffering, has at last begun to assert itself in demanding through government legislation, fair competition and a decent living wage; not a radical demand of something for nothing but a firm, reasonable demand for the right to a proper standard of living.

This district being the first in which the new Industrial Standards Act has been introduced we are already noticing a difference in conditions with the zone rate being \$1 per hour (same as local union rate). Our fair contractors are getting some of the smaller jobs and also a fair amount of industrial work, on which formerly rates of from 40 cents per hour up were being paid.

The small shops are becoming better acquainted with the local union office and are finding the type of qualified men supplied by our organization much more satisfactory than picking at random in the open market.

Now these conditions look very promising for the future but unfortunately, as many of our previous experiences should teach us, when things look most innocent and peaceful we are due for one of our roughest rides. To justify this crepe hanging amidst our festivities let us go back to the introduction of this act and see how it has affected many, who claim, for various reasons, their right to exemption.

Contractors specializing in industrial power work were in most cases paying 50 cents or 60 cents per hour to their employees with no advance in rate for overtime, at the same time using our rate of \$1 per hour and double time for all overtime to base their charges on for work done. Under this system it was possible for a contractor to make a profit of 400 per cent on labor alone. On introduction of the I. S. A. and the paying of double time for all overtime he will be cut down to a profit of 25 per cent which, no

doubt, he will consider quite fair (maybe).

Large industrial plants which have been paying their mechanics less than half the present rate and working them any hours of day or night, often seven days a week at straight time, are at present faced with the necessity of dispensing with the services of their universal craftsmen and letting their work to contract as it would not look so good if a mere electrician drew more on the payroll than a department superintendent. Of course, we will take it for granted that these big-hearted benefactors of humanity will welcome this new way of sharing profits.

Then there are the trust companies, large department stores, public institutions and many others which have never paid more than half the fair rate of wages, now crying to the high heavens about the curtailment of their rights by a government act.

From these observations which are necessarily rather brief we feel justified in predicting one grand battle in the near future and our only chance of holding our own when negotiations are reopened next spring is by thoroughly acquainting ourselves with the act and all conditions surrounding it. There is a well organized opposition to be reckoned with, and make no mistake about this, whenever labor attempts to make a worthwhile gain, corporation lawyers immediately begin looking up their reference libraries and setting things in order for another grand effort in the defence of sacred invested interests.

PRESS SECRETARY.



You want the JOURNAL!
We want you to have the JOURNAL!
The only essential is your

Name -----

Local Union -----

New Address -----

Old Address -----

When you move notify us of the change of residence at once.
We do the rest.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

1200 15th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

L. U. NO. 357, BOULDER CITY, NEV.

Editor:

Local No. 357 is now growing by leaps and bounds. Since work has started on the Boulder Canyon Dam power plant, our membership has increased several hundred per cent. However, I would like to add a word of caution for those who contemplate coming here in the near future. Since the announcement recently that this power plant would employ about 500 men at the peak, probably one-third of whom will be electricians, there has been a steady influx of men seeking work and we have received a number of inquiries.

It is true there are not enough electricians in this vicinity to supply the job, but the peak has not been reached as yet and probably will not be until after the first of the year, and furthermore, the job is now under PWA regulations, which means you have to establish your residence here before going to work. So, for those of you who want to send in your "travelers" to Local No. 357, Boulder City, Nev., we will file your applications for you and notify you when your name is called, which will be after local labor is used up.

This is not a closed shop job, but we can do this and it may save many of you a trip here and the disappointment of not getting work. For further information, write to Brother A. I. Brannan, business manager.

A. D. ANDERSON.

L. U. NO. 418, PASADENA, CALIF.

Editor:

Several months have passed since my last letter to the JOURNAL and some of my fellow members are asking why, so here's my bit to clutter up some more valuable space.

In August I visited my old home in Connecticut where most of the boys are now holding down maintenance jobs and many of the obsolete manufacturing plants had been torn down, the trend being toward fewer and more efficient plants. En route I had many opportunities to see some of the results of the New Deal policies of loosened credit, etc. Tourist traffic was the heaviest in years, caravans of new autos were streaming west constantly and overnight accommodations often filled up at six or seven o'clock. Abundant rains throughout the midwest and eastern states had produced bumper crops, and I wondered who was the most interested in colonizing Alaska, our government or the transportation companies.

Locally the FHA created quite a spurt in new building and modernizing work and for the first time in several years, all of our members are off the relief rolls, also the unwritten agreement between the gas and electric utilities not to push the sale of appliances has been forgotten and both are now making every effort to increase the sale of major appliances. One instance, a local ice company, a large user of municipal current, has just installed a Diesel driven generator, using natural gas for fuel, depriving the city of a yearly revenue of nearly \$5,000. However, profits still continue to pour into the light department in excess of \$600,000 yearly and many of our Brothers who have taken it on the chin the past three years in wage reductions feel that the time has come for a restoration to the former level and are hoping that certain city officials have enough intestinal fortitude to stand up and tell the wage-cutting element this injustice shall not continue, even if it does cost them their jobs.

Most of you readers have probably read in the daily papers by now of the extensive fires we have experienced here. The nearest

one and the one to give Pasadena the most concern swept along the foothills for miles in a few hours, driven by a 60-mile wind; destroyed many scattered buildings, a large sanitarium and much valued water shed, leaving a much greater menace, that of serious floods. The area burned over lies from 400 to 3,000 feet above Pasadena, and in the event of heavy rains before adequate flood control measures can be completed, extensive damage is almost certain, as many of our homes are directly in the path of natural water courses. It is generally agreed this fire was started by a 220 k.v. cable blown down in a brush covered area and is the sixth one charged to cable failure in this area alone, all of which is giving the opponents to the metropolitan water districts proposed tower line, routing along the foothills, plenty of reasons for insisting on copper instead of aluminum and better protection underneath.

A county ordinance covering high voltage tower line construction is now being drafted.

This local had three delegates in attendance at the California State Federation convention, held in San Diego. They visited the Mexican Federation of Labor convention, south of the border and were much impressed with the business-like methods of procedure. More power to our Mexican brothers, they need it in their downtrodden country.

H. W. HUNEVEN.

L. U. NO. 435, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

I am pleased to report that our last meeting was one of the best attended and most interesting that we have had for a very long time.

We are very glad to welcome Brother Peterson, from Kenora, who gave us an interesting resume of conditions in his home town. Perhaps his presence had something to do towards putting the boys on their toes.

There is one cloud on our horizon and that is the imminent departure for Palestine of our valued comrade, Louie Billinkoff. How we shall miss that timid knock on the door just about the time the order of business has reached "the good of the union"! Louie's punctuality was overshadowed by his earnestness, enthusiasm and sincerity and we shall miss him.

Bon voyage, Louie! May you be happy in your new venture. By the way, Louie is not sailing on the "Bremen."

Mr. Editor, when I peruse my script I can't help but feel sorry for you. How much simpler for you if all letters were typed! Couldn't you persuade the International Office to award, say, one typewriter a year to the most outstanding contributions from press secretaries; same to be the property of the local for the use of the press secretary? No repeat awards to be made. In time you would have no more peculiar writing to decipher. It might also cause a little competition for the post of press secretary. At present competition is noticeably absent.

C. R. ROBERTS.

L. U. NO. 459, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Editor:

I am glad to report at this time that Local No. 459, whose members are employees of the Associated Gas and Electric Co., in Johnstown, Pa., district, has completed negotiating a new agreement with company officials, to be effective for one year, starting October 1. Under the terms of the new agreement, all union members received a 10 per cent increase in wages and some members received additional rate adjustments giving them a total pay increase of from 12

to 20 per cent. Certain unsatisfactory working conditions were also taken up and adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned. All in all, the new agreement seems to meet with the approval of most of the members. It is, of course, impossible to please everybody. It is very easy to say that the company should pay higher wages, and it is very easy to demand higher wages, but it isn't easy to get the company officials to agree with you or to recognize your demands. I think that our negotiating committee, headed by Business Manager Thomas Dickert, is deserving of much praise for the manner in which they represented the local in the many meetings which were necessary with company officials, before the agreement was drawn up to the satisfaction of the local and company officials.

The majority of the members are also to be commended for their apparent willingness to back up the committee after instructing this committee, as to the terms and conditions of the new agreement. After all, it is the men behind the guns who add the necessary punch to put anything of this kind over. If the company officials suspected or knew that we were a bunch of cream puffs, they would give us nothing. Our power lies in our ability to stick together, think together, and act together. In other words, let's not any of us be too chicken-hearted or too easily satisfied. If we have just cause for complaint on certain existing conditions, let's have the courage to fight for a correction of those conditions.

TOM ELDER—BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE, L. U. NO. 84

Mr. Tom Elder is again on the job, now as business agent and representative of the electrical workers. Having been inactive from all duties for the past few months on account of a serious illness the movement has missed his counsel and dynamic influence. Doubly welcome, therefore, is his return, especially in this added capacity. The electrical workers represent one of the most highly trained and skilled groups of craftsmen in the city of Atlanta. Upon the skill with which their work is done depends the comfort, convenience, safety of life and property in our city. Not only is their work important, not only is it extremely necessary to modern building, but the men themselves fill a big place in industry and industrial life. Their interests are bound up with the building trades on the one hand and with the human problem and welfare of our people on the other.

Mr. Elder is a good man to represent these workers in their business relations. For many years now a citizen of Atlanta, with his own hands he has contributed much to the industrial progress of our city. For many years he has been intimately connected with the affairs of organized labor, an acquaintance which has broadened the field of his influence and extended his usefulness far beyond the immediate confines of his own particular craft.

We predict for the electrical workers a steady upturn in their business and in their dealings with their related fields of activity. Mr. Elder will not only prove faithful to the trust that has been placed in him by these workers, but he will amply justify the feeling of his many friends in the city that his efforts will be invaluable in promoting good will, in promoting building activities and in bringing to the relationships between worker and builder and the public as well a feeling of confidence, respect and mutual esteem.—Reprinted from the Journal of Labor, Atlanta, Ga., October 25, 1935.

At the same time let's not become so courageous that we lose our sense of fairness and refuse to compromise when a compromise is the only fair solution to a question. In my opinion, the company officials showed themselves to be fair and willing to meet us half way. It is to our interest to continue to merit fair treatment from the company by being fair and reasonable in our demands. If our demands are unfair and we refuse to compromise, the company has no choice but to fight us, and in a fight you sometimes lose.

Our local is now stronger in membership than at any time since its organization, and we are hoping to add many new members in the near future. We would like to hear from other locals whose members are employees of the Associated Gas and Electric Co. Are you still with us, Brothers? If so, let's hear you make some noise.

PRESS SECRETARY.

L. U. NO. 474, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Editor:

After a period of time of some four or five months I will try to pick up where I left off. I have no excuses to make nor any alibis.

The most important item I know of at present is the number of Memphis boys on the TVA construction on the dams. For a short spell Local No. 474 had some 16 to 20 of the Brothers working on this enterprise, but now the small number of five is with the TVA. But why such a small percentage of the Memphis boys on the dams? Memphis will be the largest user of TVA current when it is connected in some 10 or 12 months and the government is willing to let this city have some \$10,000,000 to build or purchase a plant. Brother Miller, our business agent, has made several trips to these dam sites to see why we cannot have more men from Memphis on these government jobs, but his trips were useless as no one can say why or when or how or why not—in fact, the men at the head of these jobs won't talk when it comes to putting Memphis men to work, but they will talk when you mention how much good it will do the city when the connection is made.

With Memphis having a population such as it has, there should be at least 30 to 50 men on these jobs from this local; but no, the utility men from scattered parts of the country are the winners. But why? most of us ask. This local has men capable of performing electrical work just as well, if not better, than most utility men.

This is enough of that, because the more I talk and think of it the more wrought up I become; but don't get me wrong, I have not worked on these jobs, nor hardly expect to, but we have several boys warming the bench as yet and I know they can use it without a doubt.

Here is hoping all the boys will be working steady within the next 60 days, as all of you remember Old Saint Nick is not far off.

R. B. BAKER,

"Memphis on the Mississippi."

L. U. NO. 526, WATSONVILLE, CALIF.

Editor:

It will no doubt be a great surprise to many people to know how much they pay in taxes without knowing it.

If a man buys one package of cigarettes a day, his tax amounts to about \$20 a year.

Each time he buys 10 gallons of gasoline he pays a combined state and federal tax of 30 cents.

He also pays, in addition to his auto license and registration fees, a federal sales tax, and

in many states a state sales tax. All these taxes because he owns an automobile.

Users of electricity each pay an average of \$35 for electric service, but they do not know that one-seventh of this is for taxes.

Our telephone and gas bills include taxes that amount to an average of \$15,000,000 a year.

In 1933 a processing tax was added, which amounted to \$521,000,000, which had to come out of the taxpayers' pockets.

We are taxed three and one-half cents on each shirt we buy and eight cents on each sheet, three cents on every pound of pork.

We also pay taxes on our real estate. Those who rent may not realize it but the tax is added to the rent.

Twenty-five per cent of our federal revenue for the last year came from income taxes.

You may say, "I don't have to pay income tax; I don't earn enough." Don't fool yourself, you do pay it. The big manufacturer and other big business men don't pay this tax out of their own pockets, it is added onto the price of the articles the consumers buy.

All taxes paid by big business must be passed on to the consumer in the form of lower wages to labor, smaller dividends to stockholders, and higher prices to consumers.

Our total tax bill, including state, federal, and local taxes, amounts to 33½ cents, or one-third of every dollar.

In spite of all this income, the federal government has to borrow money to pay its bills.

If business men as a whole could make no better showing at the close of the year's business than our state and federal officials, it would not be a great while before every business house in the country would have to close its doors.

It makes no difference what the project is, or how good it looks on paper, or how much money is to be spent, or for what purpose, the cost must come from the pockets of the people.

Most people today are ignorant of this fact, and will favor and vote for extravagant and costly measures because they have been told that "big business" and the "rich" will be the ones to pay.

They forget that everyone must be fed and clothed and have a place to live, and that no one is in a tax-exempt class.

We condemn racketeers as public enemies, but we let our public officials make a racket out of our government.

The total of all the taxes paid, visible and invisible, amounts to \$300 a year for each taxpayer who does not own real estate. To those who do own real estate, the tax is more in proportion.

It is always the consumer who pays. Federal and state revenues are collected from the people and not from the United States mint. There are other problems that we have to contend with, also. The program of crop control, for one.

The cotton market of the United States is being rapidly taken away from us by Brazil and Argentina because of the short-sightedness of the administration and its system of crop control.

Forced reduction of the amount of cotton that can be grown is a great aid to these South American countries in establishing their markets in countries that for years past have been our markets. From our loss these new producers are able to build up a trade that we will not be able to recover or hold. Their lower production costs make it easy for them to undersell us. Brazil has always been able to supply more coffee than the world needs, and now that they are raising cotton and finding that there is a market for all they raise they are reducing their coffee acreage and planting cotton in its place.

Even with this reduced acreage of coffee, Brazil will still be able to supply her coffee markets. This coffee land is being planted to cotton to still increase Brazil's cotton acreage. Besides this, they are clearing new land for further cotton acreage.

These South American countries protect and help their growers, while we pass laws that make the growers plow under their crops to create a shortage whereby we lose our foreign markets to more wide-awake countries. This was shown last year when the corn crop was short and this year corn for planting and for stock feeding was imported from Argentina to supply our demand.

Japan once was a buyer of our cotton, but now buys nearly all of her cotton from Brazil. Japan, because of lower producing costs, can put her textiles on the market cheaper than we can, even though we raise the cotton and she has to import it.

Europe is a large user of South American products that formerly were produced by us, but are not now sold or made or grown by us because of the planned scarcity program of the administration. This reduced production program leaves us with no surplus to sell to foreign markets and hardly enough for our own use.

With the United States out of the way is it any wonder that South America has made such rapid gains in the world markets?

Cotton is a staple that there will always be a demand for, but with underproduction on our part and no restrictions on South American crops, we can never regain our standing in these foreign markets.

Our American ships lie rotting on the mud flats because we are not permitted to raise or produce enough to have a surplus for export. Our workers are on relief because of these same conditions. Relief and charity would be unnecessary if we were free to produce and export to foreign markets.

Old age pensions would be a great help in recovery, as a purchasing power would be created by this method. Purchasing power will create a demand for more produce and raise the ban on production.

A clean sweep of the present state and federal administration is needed to end this chaos. The little spurt of work we have had in Watsonville and Santa Cruz has come to an end. The earthquake proofing job on the Watsonville schools employed a big crew of men. The remodeling of a theatre gave several of our boys several weeks' work.

In Santa Cruz there has been quite a few jobs and the new postoffice is slowly nearing the finish. There are quite a number of new homes still on paper, but unless I can see them started I don't hope for much work before spring. There is nothing sure but death and taxes.

P. C. MacKAY.

L. U. NO. 702, ZONE B—DANVILLE-CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

Editor:

Five months have elapsed since our return to work from our strike, and the acid test of our contract has started. Several months ago our officers applied to Governor Henry Horner, of Illinois, for the naming of a

seventh man for an arbitration board to settle alleged differences between the Utility Operators' Association and I. B. E. W. Local 702, Zone B.

A great many cases are to be tried, including among them, the layoff of old union men with as high as 17 years seniority, while the association retained in their employment "new" men with only several months seniority. These actions and many others, as the refusal to employ old men laid off before strike with plenty of seniority to displace new men in the operations, have made it imperative that our union request the seventh man to settle such disputes.

After much waiting the governor appointed the assistant attorney general of the state of Illinois to serve as that seventh man, but due to affairs of state, said gentleman was unable to serve on the board. Then after quite some delay, Col. Colburtson, chief of the Illinois National Guard, was chosen, and at last arbitration was started at Hotel Lincoln in Champaign, with representatives from both sides in arbitration to settle differences in Champaign. Then before arbitration could be started in Danville, the colonel was called by the death of a very good friend of his and negotiations had to be postponed further until November 5. On that date arbitration will reopen here in Danville, so until that time our boys will just sit tight.

We know that no fair minded man could rule against our cases; because everyone we have are direct violations of the contract between the I. B. E. W. and the Utility Operators' Association, by the association.

At the time of this writing little is known about the arbitration results at Champaign, as both sides have mutually agreed to keep results and decisions rather quiet until the entire group of complaints are settled and accounted for.

We, the Brothers of Zone B, had a great loss in the passing of Brother Henry Ott, who died of a sudden heart attack while driving his car home one night. His death was an unexpected one as Brother Ott was apparently in perfect health, and the suddenness of his death makes it difficult to realize that we are to be deprived of his presence in future workings of the organization. His passing is deeply mourned by his friends and Brothers of Zone B, Local No. 702.

Brother Ott was not working at the time of his death, but the job that should have been his by right of the contract the local has with the Utility Operators Association is being held by a "new" man who went to work when we had our strike here on April 2. Brother Ott's case and many others like his, are among the many cases we have to present before the board of arbitration when it reopens here November 5, 1935.

Meetings here and in Champaign are being very well attended even though we, from Danville, sometimes lack transportation facilities to Champaign; as there are a larger number here than in Champaign. Our meetings here are usually larger than in Champaign; but you can always look for something in either city.

Several meetings ago we had (after meeting of course) a little Dutch lunch and a nice fat keg of suds to lend a little sociable air to our after meeting rag chews and general get-together.

I hope to have at the next writing a complete report on the outcome of pending arbitrations and I know that if our seventh man is fair, it will be a welcome and much deserved report for the Brothers.

H. L. HUGHES.



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L. U. NO. 716, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor:

I believe only about one-tenth of the members of the electrical workers ever read the WORKER, and about the same number ever do anything for the union. They remind me of the hound dog, that was too damn ornery to scratch fleas; just put up a howl instead of scratching. Now, members of the electrical workers, I believe it is time to scratch, as fleas don't accumulate fast in winter, and the same with the rats. What we want is to prepare ourselves while we have the chance.

One good exterminator is a poll tax receipt; another is for the members who look for the other fellows to do their scratching to get out from home and help the Brothers who are working for them. It is pitiful to hear the excuses put up why "I don't attend meetings or hold office."

I, personally, would never carry a card if I hated my fellow workers as I hear some say they do, and I can't figure out why they do carry a card, unless they are like the hound—just plain ornery. The principles of your union should be upheld and when you take your obligation you promise to do so. Have you lost faith in your fellowman?

I have read of many plans, alphabetically, names and numbers, but I believe the best plan for the workman is the union plan. If you pay what you owe your local union—keep your dues paid as they should be—then your officers have time to work on better conditions.

Now, my vocabulary is limited, but I intend to try to make this plain: When members come before your officers asking for assistance prolonging your indebtedness, asking for dues extensions, there is no use in you making your pitiful pleas—the officers know when you are telling a damn lie, and they respect the truth.

Previously I have written along this same line, trying to jar the members' minds, and I hope some day to find a better way.

I would like to see the members of L. U. No. 716 especially get their poll tax paid this year, so when your officers go before the so-called city dads, the city dads will know that your officers represent a body of men who have the necessary thing to make them take notice. With this weapon, your regular attendance, co-operation and a little

personal assistance, the boys in the electrical field are bound to come to the front.

LEE BURNETT.

L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

This story is being written for the 90-odd members of our local who, for some unknown reason, were absent at the last regular meeting. I know some of you live many miles from our meeting place and others are detained at times by sickness and other household obligations, but this does not excuse anyone from attending two dozen consecutive meetings. There are several Brothers who have not attended one meeting in the past 12 months. This is not fiction. Anyone doubting the foregoing need only consult the roll call records to be convinced.

It may interest you to know that, excluding officers, your local is being run by about 30 per cent of the membership. During one 12-month period 12 per cent of the members made up almost 40 per cent of the attendance. Fortunately, those few seem to possess the ability to carry on, but don't expect too much of them. You wouldn't risk your life working near a huge flywheel that was revolving at a high speed with two-thirds of its spokes removed. That wheel may be perfectly safe at one-tenth the speed that it was designed for, but what happens when you put it to a test?

Your local can function and be of service to its members with only a score of Brothers present at each meeting, but it would be in a much better position to meet an emergency if there were three times that number. Watch over your local and it will protect you; stay away and watch it fly to pieces like a defective wheel.

Your press secretary believes that the practice of saying a lot of nice things about a man after he has departed for another world is out of date. Why not let the fellow know that you are his pal, that you appreciate what he is doing for humanity while he is still living? Just to show you what I mean, I am going to give you the names of some of the regulars of Local No. 723, those old standbys whom you will find around the hall on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

Brother Louis Householder leads the parade by attending 18 meetings out of 23.

Brother Harry Arnold, 17; Brothers Wheeler, Zimmerman and Chandler tied at 16; Romine, Springer and Bond with 15 meetings to their credit; in the honorable mention column we find Brothers Shoulders, Tetlow, Hunter, Lucas, Gill, Hedden, Chzran, Staight, Raub and Noble.

These Brothers are the backbone of our local. Pretty stern stuff, don't you think?

AARON SCHARLACH.

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

It certainly is a pleasure to be able to extend a welcome to so many of the Brothers, called back to work. Looks like old times again, and we all hope it will be for a long time, in fact we hope the call will have the same wording as the furlough had—"Indefinite."

And while we are extending congratulations, we wish to extend them to those men who were given their well-deserved promotions. Best wishes, fellows, for continued advancement! And something else we are glad to see, Captain Jake with that shield on his belt again. Congrats, Captain Jake; may you hold it until you retire!

Well, Navy Day of 1935 is history. I would like to know how many sore fingers it left in its wake. (You will hit your finger with a hammer if you insist on looking at a blond walking up a hatchway, instead of at the head of a center punch.) And how many heads with sore ears from being poked through portholes to look at the dames on the dock. Uncle Sam lost so much money in the electric shop (from lack of work) last Navy Day that this year no fair visitors were allowed in the shop. But as compensation, one of the most handsome and attractive members of our shop was posted at the foot of the stairway to furnish entertainment and we know they were well taken care of. How about it, Johnny?

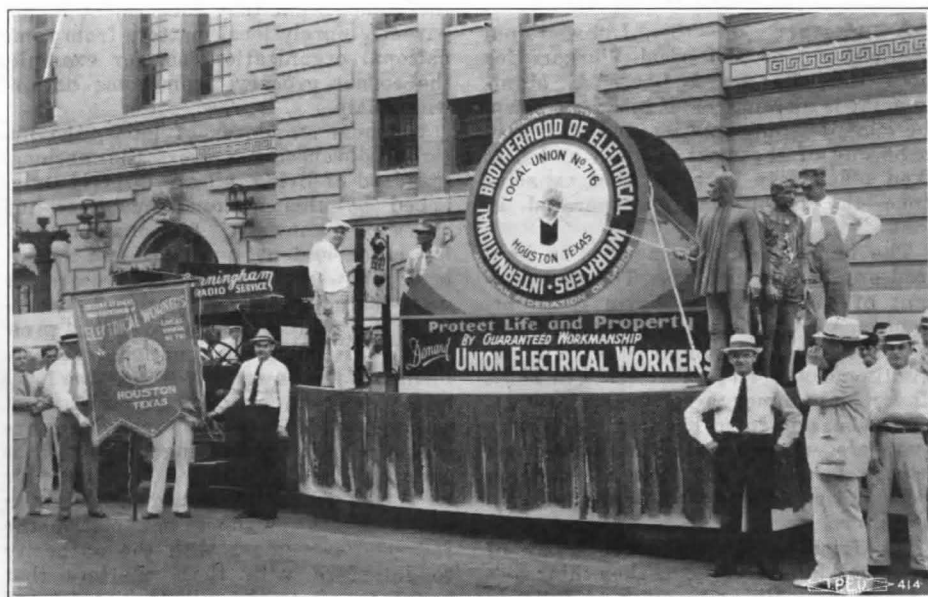
How many of you Brothers read the editorial in the Portsmouth Star on the visit of Mr. Franklin, of the International Boilermakers' union? It certainly was good and shows what organized labor can do in regard to publicity when it takes the right attitude.

PAUL R. LEAKE.

L. U. NO. 887, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

Various sections of the United States are being treated to the spectacle of certain portly citizens dolled up in powdered wigs, knee pants and much decorated and laced coats, staging demonstrations to protect the dear old Constitution. They forget that the Constitution was not made possible by portly citizens with powdered wigs and laced coats. Most of those birds rooted for old King George. The Constitution was made possible with working men in ragged clothes, their bare feet protected from the ice and snow by rags, a rifle in their hand and powder horn over their shoulder—and the guts to fight the established order of that age that did not meet with their ideas of liberty and right. We now call these men patriots, but some of their descendants now call men with the same ideals radicals. Lincoln probably shocked the Constitution hounds when he freed human beings from slavery. Perhaps the present administration will find it necessary to clean a few additional cobwebs out of the old document and modernize it with a few amendments that will give us the liberty it originally intended to give. These ideas do not mean we are leaning towards the teachings of Lenin, Stalin or the Communist Internationale, neither do we intend to see



LOCAL UNION 716's LABOR DAY FLOAT.

the tenants of Il Duce or Hitler imported. The G. O. P. howl to protect the Constitution does not kill the smell of Teapot Dome, Harry Daugherty and his '22 injunction and the bullets for the hungry bonus army. The working man has learned to use his noodle when he votes.

Pullman News for October publishes a very interesting article on the Railway Labor Act and National Railway Adjustment Board. It is a clever attempt to discredit the standard railway labor organizations who have made possible the present working conditions on the railroads by their fight to preserve the wage structure and working conditions. Some day the Pullman workers will awaken to the fact that the Pullman company union, financed by the Pullman Company, its organizers paid by them and meetings held on company property, cannot do anything to remedy the rotten working conditions that now prevail. The plea of certain inspectors, "Don't bite the hand that feeds you," and the coercion now being practiced will be presented to the proper agency supported by sworn statements, and action will be taken. However, the Pullman Company cannot show any representative of a company union seated as employees' representative on any of the railway adjustment boards and no company union would be permitted to carry a case to the adjustment board by the railroad that owned it. You would not allow your poodle to bite you without licking him.

The railroad shop man is also using his noodle by organizing himself in the standard organization of his craft. If he is wise, he will also acquaint himself with the agreement and see that it is enforced. The best agreement written is not effective unless backed by a well organized and aggressive membership. Live up to the rules you have paid dough to have negotiated. A man is only injuring himself and his fellow workmen who works overtime for straight time, works overtime for nothing and takes time off later. Why violate your own agreement? The National Railroad Adjustment Board has been created to handle grievances arising from such practices and prompt action can be obtained. There should be a bulletin in every shop forbidding interference or intimidation of employees joining labor organizations. Your organization is your own personal business. Attend your local union meetings but keep its proceedings secret. If a member wants information regarding a meeting, let him attend. Don't peddle the news on the job or in the office. Shoot square, don't pussyfoot.

Our international vice president expects to have some air conditioning maintenance data which will be of interest to the members who have been unable to get books on the various types in use on your railroad. Advise your secretary if you are interested. It is up to the electrical worker to keep in step with progress in the electrical industry. If your employer is not interested in keeping you informed, get it yourself. Big things are around the corner for the railroad industry; get ready for them. The Diesel-electric locomotive has proved by its performance on the B. and O. that it is not a dream.

Our organization drive is still progressing. Through the efforts of Brother Charley Martin our Ashtabula membership has been increased and Charley is winning the first diamond shaped gold I. B. E. W. button which Vice President McGlogan is giving to the active member who gets five or more applications. Get one for yourself. Our membership on the Baltimore and Ohio at New Castle, Pa., has been closing up the ranks at that point, also.

On October 28 we are holding our quarterly meeting at Ashtabula, Ohio, for the benefit

of the membership at Ashtabula, Conneaut and Erie. We had a good attendance at our last meeting. Good train service enables most of the Cleveland membership to attend these meetings, so let's be there.

BILL BLAKE.

L. U. NO. 995, BATON ROUGE, LA.

Editor:

It is a hard matter to write a letter of interest regarding local happenings for our JOURNAL this month, as work is just about "marking time" in this section and news extra scarce. In my last letter I promised a few pictures of our state university, of the men, and of the buildings under construction, but up to this writing that promise is unfulfilled. The jobs are finished, the men laid off and have scattered like wildfire to the good old hunting and fishing grounds. Rumor of another job is the only means of getting that gang together again.

In speaking of our university in my last letter and of the great number of jobs out there manned by members of L. U. No. 995, I failed to mention the name of one of the fairest contractors it has been my pleasure to work for, Hart Enterprise Electric Co., of New Orleans, La., which has handled the electrical installation and equipment in most of the recent projects undertaken by the school. This company has been fair for 25 or more years without a single break and in passing out bouquets one is due and hereby handed to Brother "Chief" LeBlanc, one of Hart's foremen, a good Brother and a square shooter.

Speaking of colleges and universities brings to mind the fact that a great many of us were denied an education and in reading our JOURNAL from cover to cover I find Webster's dictionary an absolute necessity. I am wondering if some of the better educated Brothers couldn't use simpler words that would answer the same purpose. Continuing on the same subject, education, I think that we should put ourselves and our locals on a "keep alert" program. Make sure that we learn about new products, ideas, code rulings, etc., as soon as, if not sooner than, our competitors (you know whom I mean). We should do all we can to help the department

Electrical Worker Serves as Mayor

A member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for more than 25 years, Lewis A. Montgomery, is also mayor of his home town, the city of Irondale, Ala., and he is said to be one of the most efficient and best liked officials to serve in that capacity since the town was incorporated in 1880.

The name of Montgomery is an honored one in this locality. The first resident of the town was Ervin N. Montgomery, who built the first house there in 1817. The oldest inhabitant is F. M. Montgomery, born in Tennessee in 1857. Mayor Montgomery was born in Blountsville, Ala., and spent his boyhood days in Avondale, where he attended public and private schools. He has a charming wife, and a family of four sons and one daughter.

His friends, and there are many of them, call him "Gus," and they think he's a great guy. He's a member of Railroad Local No. 656.

heads of all good union shops to keep abreast of the progress in the electrical field. This can be done by regular reading of periodicals and magazines dealing with our work and by attending our local union schools. Just because we have been in the game 10 or 15 years doesn't mean that we can't learn or develop new ideas which will be of great benefit to us and our fellow workmen.

I will sign off by saying "Hi!" to all my old friends and good union Brothers, and to remind all members here and elsewhere that after transaction of business at next meeting Old Man Budweiser will be present and I say "Down with him!"

ARTHUR E. (SHORTY) HOGAN.

FEDERAL LICENSING LAW

(Continued from page 473)

phone and telegraph and radio intelligence is transmitted from coast to coast in the twinkling of an eye. The powers of the federal government have been used in divers ways to foster and encourage the development of a national system of transportation and communication. The national market has been broadened until it includes every village and every crossroad. Every nook and corner of the country has been made readily accessible to every other. Production in New England has its repercussions in the southwest. Distribution in the south is reflected in the north. Consumption in the northwest has its effect in the South Atlantic States. Commercially the country is a unit.

Corporations organized in Delaware and New Jersey, or in any other of the 48 states, under local and special laws, carry on a national business. Every single inhabitant of the nation is intimately affected in his daily life by the manner in which it is carried on. Some are affected by the prices they pay for the things they buy, others by the prices they receive for the labor or service which they render, others again by the return or lack of return on their investments—the security holders of these national business corporations, operating under local charters, are scattered throughout the land—and still others by the competition they must meet in apparently purely local matters from some national organization, as, for example, the corner grocery, from some nationwide chain.

National standards of labor, the national purchasing power, the national standard of living, all are directly influenced by this national business—and everybody knows it. National prosperity is dependent upon it—and everybody knows it. Every four years we go to the polls to elect a national government to protect or restore this prosperity, as though that national government had the power to regulate the business upon the conduct of which that prosperity depends, but now, we are told, the power is lacking because, it is asserted, the Constitution does not give it to the federal government, because the Constitution does not clothe the federal government with the authority to interfere with those matters that concern what is called "intrastate" commerce.

CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE ON PRODUCTION STUDY

(Continued from page 465)

that you are hewing pretty close to what we might call labor philosophy.

Mr. Loeb: Well, I suppose we are. For instance, we discovered actual production is short of budgeted needs in several important categories. For example, in 1929, we lacked 77,000,000,000 pounds of milk, 7,000,000,000 pounds of vegetables, 20,000,000,000 pounds of fruit and 2,000,000,000 pounds of beef. These deficiencies were due neither to the infertility of soil and climate nor to the lack of enterprise of farmers, but because people lacked money to pay for more of them.

Question: How do you know the people lacked the money?

Mr. Loeb: This is indicated by our excess production of potatoes, pork and other items which were bought on account of their relative cheapness and by our surplus production of tobacco, cotton, corn and other items which were sold on foreign markets.

Question: That fits in with labor's philosophy and labor experience. Did you undertake to apply your yardstick, the budget, to each family?

Mr. Loeb: Yes, we did. We discovered after we had worked out this budget on a reasonable and sensible basis that each family of four persons should have \$4,370 a year. This figure of \$4,370 is not only a minimum which would be largely exceeded but has another feature of considerable importance. The above income must be allowed every family. Remember the figure of \$4,370 is merely our method of representing so much food, clothing, doctor's hours, movie seats, etc., and each of these goods and services can be provided in desired quantity. Therefore, under our reasoning, they must be given everybody or they will not be consumed. Going further, you can unevenly distribute dollars by giving one man \$2 and another man \$2,000,000,000, but you can not mal-distribute abundance. There is just one way to do it. This fact is not generally realized. It is of crucial importance since it means that if the United States should choose to create abundance, which technically it can easily do, there would be no question in regard to its sharing. The dividing of it can be governed by one principle—give to each that which he needs.

NATIONAL PROGRAM OF FARM WIRING NEEDED

(Continued from page 469)

The query naturally comes to me whether your administration of the rural electrification proposition will not make it possible for you to provide information approximately correct as to what would be involved in the proper extension of rural lines, so that a much larger percentage of rural homes may be electrified, and how soon this can be brought about.

I would like your judgment as to the propriety, the wisdom, and the justice of providing a subsidy in order to carry out this program and at what point this subsidy should begin; also, as to its amount at the various levels. Would it be feasible to provide for a direct subsidy by the federal government and the states, jointly? We must, I think, frankly face the fact that the private companies in such connections as have already been made and those which are being planned for the immediate future, in a very large measure have taken the cream. What remains, naturally, cannot be operated on the same level of profit, and on an extensive building program much of it can probably not be supplied at a profit, unless such subsidy is provided for line construction. In my judgment, there should be no possibility of private profit in cases where the government, either state or national, or both, provides a subsidy.

Profit Must Be Eliminated

Electricity being a modern necessity on the farm ought to be provided without profit. If the element of profit is eliminated, one of the greatest economies can be extended at once to rural electrification. Certainly, we must not allow the more or less accidental fact that the electric industry in this country is 90 per cent private, as compared with 50 per cent private in Great Britain and 20 per cent in Germany, to stand in the way of progress in the rehabilitation of American agriculture.

I would like also to know what steps are being taken by the Rural Electrification Administration to co-operate and work in harmony with the various projects which have been allowed by the Public Works Administration, in the development of electricity which comes incidentally where the projects provide for irrigation, flood control, or navigation. It seems to me in such cases rural electrification should and will come into the picture and should enjoy the cheap electric rates which will follow the development of various projects made possible by the use of public funds.

I realize you have on your hands one of the greatest problems now confronting any of our public officials. I know there are innumerable difficulties which must be faced at every step, but if you can launch this great work in the right direction and demonstrate that it will bring comfort, enjoyment, and prosperity to our farmers, and that it can be done without financial loss, you will have made one of the greatest contributions towards the improvement of farm life which can possibly be imagined.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) G. W. NORRIS.



DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS

To wear in your coat lapel, carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W. Gold faced and hand-somely enameled—

\$2.50

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 479)

tion could be quickly started, and many a senior would find fault with the senora's cooking.

Mrs. Leon Sweetland was the chairman of arrangements, and was ably assisted by all the members of the ladies' organization and that genial individual, Charley Merrell, who is always as handy as a pocket in a shirt. Colored lights twinkled throughout the hall—Charley did the wire work. Flowers nodded to us from every nook and corner.

"What are you ladies going to do with the money you cleared out of this repast?" we asked "Ma" Bricken. "We put it in our own war fund," replied "Ma." "You know our boys may need our assistance again sometime. And say, if you are going to write something about our supper, please say that it would not have been a success if the ladies and men from other organizations had not shown their loyalty to us by being present. And don't forget to tell 'em that Lee Alexander furnished the coffee and made it himself. And was that good coffee!" And in this we are in agreement—everything was good.

FARMERS WANT ELECTRICITY. AT WHAT TERMS?

(Continued from page 468)

company; that year after year the cost of electricity will be reduced. I do not believe there is any other one thing or any project that the government could put across that would be as much benefit as this R. E. A. program. I feel satisfied that the farmers, at least those to whom I have talked, feel that President Roosevelt has assisted them in their daily lives more than any other individual of the present generation. I feel satisfied this R. E. A. will make more friends for the administration than any other thing the government can do. We have been unusually fortunate in securing H. J. Strong as manager of the local co-operative. I believe Strong has no equal in this business in the United States. For the past 10 or 15 years he has been intensely interested in the farmer and has been a free lance in making contact between the farmer and the utilities. He knows their need, he knows the obstacles of the past and present and is sold on the R. E. A. from A to Z. I don't believe you have a man in your organization who is as enthusiastic and who realizes the great future for the electrical business if the R. E. A. is only put over.

I am a stockholder in the First Federal Savings & Loan which was put over by the administration, and I think that all stockholders feel that it is the only way to create increased business and prosperity, and the R. E. A. will do its share. Both will eliminate useless overhead and soft jobs; both will give the public value received many times over.

We expect to have here about November first the state husking contest, and if the weather is favorable there will be between 25,000 and 50,000 farmers from all over Iowa and part of Illinois present. It would be a wonderful thing

for Mr. Cooke to talk to this assembly either at the stadium or at the fair grounds. It would certainly be a great opportunity to put the matter of the R. E. A. directly to these farmers.

I have tried to give you a brief synopsis of what I think of the R. E. A. from the standpoint of the electrical contractor, and as a citizen as to its worth to the community.

OUT OF TELEPHONY INTO PHOTO-TELEPHONY

(Continued from page 470)

the groove drove the needle, the needle actuated the diaphragm, and sound came from the horn. It was terrible sound between 1877 and 1880, when Edison did most of his work on it. He improved it materially by substituting a wax composition for the tinfoil, and later the cylinder was replaced by a disc. Electrotyping supplied the means for stamping out any desired number of discs for public distribution. But again the whole development, occurring almost simultaneously with the invention of the telephone, was not so long ago. Many people who like to think that they are still young remember the cylinder type of Edison phonograph.

In the meantime, Bell had been busy along another line. With his associate, Tainter, he built a device which he called the Photophone ("photo" meaning light, and "phone" pertaining to sound). It consisted of a diaphragm actuated by sound waves and carrying a small mirror, which reflected a beam of light. The vibration of the light beam was roughly proportional to the sound impinging on the diaphragm. The light was a "carrier" for this sound. The device was important because it linked light and sound, and that is the essence of modern motion picture recording and reproducing systems. But, like Scott's Phonautograph, it remained a scientific toy.

A man named Fritts carried the idea a step further. In 1880 he filed a patent using a transmitting method very similar to Bell's, and he proposed, moreover, to photograph the vibrating light beam on a moving photographic surface through a slit at right angles to the direction of motion. This was to all intents and purposes a film recording system; the only trouble was that Fritts had no photographic surface to record on. Celluloid, as a matter of fact, had only been invented 10 years before, and no one had as yet coated it with an emulsion. So all that Fritts had was a "paper patent," and he was in his grave for many years before anything came of it.

In the meantime, however, the development of the wire telephone was proceeding apace. Most of Bell's early work was done with a single instrument on either end of the line. Basically, it was similar to the present-day telephone receiver. He called it a magnetophone. One spoke into it and thus generated voice currents through the movement of the metal diaphragm in the magnetic field. Then, held to the ear while the person at the other end of the line spoke, it acted as a re-

ceiver. The exercise was good for the arms, but left something to be desired from a practical standpoint. The modern dynamic or moving-coil microphone, however, goes back to the principle of Bell's magnetophone.

Edison, who was then employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, and Francis Blake, on behalf of the Bell Telephone Company, worked out a transmitter working on a change-of-resistance principle, instead of the electro-dynamic principle. As later modified, it employed a diaphragm associated with a mouthpiece and a collection of carbon granules between two electrodes, one fixed and one movable. The resistance of the carbon granules changes under the influence of sound entering the mouthpiece. And, what is very important, the microphone also acts as an amplifier. The energy which makes amplification possible comes from the battery associated with the transmitter. This general type of transmitter is still in use on commercial telephones today, and while it is not a high-quality amplifier, it is compact and simple, and contributes a magnification of about 1,000 times to the sound energy put into it. But for high quality recording, the trend is in the opposite direction: the microphone is relatively insensitive, but follows the sound waves with extraordinary fidelity, and the amplification is taken care of elsewhere.

Primitive Sound Picture Early

It is a commonplace observation that inventions do not come into popular use until certain antecedent conditions have been satisfied, and this regardless of the genius of the inventor or the determination with which he attacks his problem. The talking picture was no exception. Edison, with his assistant, Dixon, evolved a primitive sound picture as early as 1887. He called it the vitascope and he predicted that ultimately operas, for example, would be rendered "without any material change from the original and with artists and musicians long since dead." In reproducing pictures, Edison's thought ran along the lines of his earlier phonograph. He worked up an emulsion-coated phonograph cylinder and photographed on it a series of pictures, which, viewed through a microscope, gave the beholder the illusion of motion—if he had good eyes and a vivid imagination. In 1889 Edison improved this machine by using nitro-cellulose film furnished by George Eastman. An attempt to commercialize the device in an 1892 peep-show failed. A practical motion picture projector was not evolved until somewhat later by Latham, Jenkins and others. A subsequent investigator, associated with Edison for a time, was Eugene Lauste, who in 1906 took out a talking picture patent. He had most of the elements of a modern talking picture system, but, like Edison, he lacked suitable loudspeakers, amplifiers, and photo-cells for translating light fluctuations into electric currents. Instead of a photo-cell, he used selenium, which, a good many years be-

fore, had been found to change its electrical resistance under the influence of light. Like Fritts, Lauste's principal trouble was that he came ahead of his time, but he lived to see the modern sound picture and to receive some part of the credit due him for its development.

So far we have been talking about recording on tangible materials and sending voice currents along wires. In the 1890's, another development, wireless telegraphy, had begun its development on the theoretical basis evolved by Maxwell, Hertz, and others, and reduced to practice by Marconi, Fessenden, DeForest and numerous other pioneer workers. At first they were occupied with the job of sending telegraphic signals through space, using spark transmitters and increasing the distance which could be spanned by evolving more powerful transmitters and more sensitive receivers. In the latter connection, Edison—it is hard to keep him out of any phase of this story—had discovered years before that when he put two carbon filaments into an evacuated bulb, a current flowed in the space between them. Edison was interested in electric lighting and the development of power plants at that time, so he merely made a note of the fact and let it go at that. Later, an Englishman named Fleming, noting that the current flowed in only one direction, made a radio rectifier or detector out of the device. It was called the Fleming Valve and it had the merit of stability combined with the demerit of insensitivity. But around 1906, DeForest introduced his third element, the grid, and thereby he produced the most powerful implement of modern applied science, for, potentially, he had in this three-element tube a generator of electric currents at any desired frequency and a distortionless amplifier of almost any desired output.

Out of Voice Amplification

The Audion, as DeForest called it, quickly revolutionized wire telephony, radio communication, and phonograph recording and reproduction. The requirements of military service during the war gave radio communication a powerful impetus. Out of the wire telephone there evolved the public address system, which was simply a magnified telephone by which one could talk, not merely to one person holding a receiver to his ear, but to a multitude, by means of loud speakers. The public address system was first used on a large scale in the United States during the latter part of the war, when it was set up for Liberty Loan drives and the like. In 1920, it was installed at the Democratic and Republican nominating conventions and at President Harding's inauguration in 1921. It made available relatively enormous acoustic power: the output of such a system was enough to operate all the telephone receivers—some 13,000,000—in the Bell system.

DeForest, before the United States entered the war, had been operating a one-lung broadcasting station at Highbridge, N. Y., for the entertainment of a few hundred local amateurs. After the war, Frank Conrad was indulging himself in a similar diversion, with the aid of the Westinghouse Company, in Pittsburgh. KDKA, WEAJ and WJZ began broadcasting in 1921, and the vast outpouring of sopranos, prize fights, jazz and symphonies had begun. The popularization of radio sets further accustomed the public to electrically-reproduced sound, and this was as important for the success of sound pictures as the development of suitable apparatus.

The three-electrode tube, used as an audio amplifier, greatly improved the disc phonograph. Previously the recording had to be

done by means of a large horn which picked up just enough acoustic power to cut a record. If an orchestra was to be recorded, it had to be grouped closely around the mouth of the horn. Special instruments had to be used; most of the violins were of a peculiar type equipped with small individual horns, which were directed toward the mouth of the recording horn. Some of the musicians sat on high stands to enable them to get closer to the horn. With the advent of the amplifier, this grotesque arrangement could be discarded. In reproduction similar improvements became possible; distortion was in large part eliminated, and loudness was no longer secured at the expense of acoustic fidelity. This development led directly to one of the early forms of sound motion pictures.

DeForest had sold his amplifier to the telephone company to be used as a telephone repeater. Six such repeaters were on the transcontinental line over which Bell talked in 1915. DeForest wanted another outlet for his tubes and he began working on photographic sound recording in 1918. Eventually, for his recording element, he settled on the gas-filled tube excited by radio frequency current. This gave an actinic glow which would affect film such as was used for motion picture photography. The audio currents were superimposed on the exciting voltage to produce changes in the light, and these changes were photographed on the moving film through a transverse slit, in the manner of Fritts, nearly 40 years earlier. DeForest, still a little in advance of the psychological moment and limited in his facilities, did not attain commercial success, but he got pretty close to it.

In the meantime, the Bell Telephone laboratories, the General Electric Company, and others, had been working on the same problem. It is impossible to describe all the secondary inventions which entered into the picture at this point, or to give credit to even the most prominent workers in the field. An example is the recording valve or galvanometer. String galvanometers, utilizing a metal fiber stretched in a magnetic field, had been used for measuring currents for a long time. They gave their indications by means of a small mirror attached to the metal fiber and reflecting a beam of light onto a scale. One form of this instrument was the oscillograph, which was a valuable laboratory implement in the study of electrical oscillations. Modified forms of string galvanometers were now produced for photographing both variable density and variable area tracks with better quality than the glow-tube. The same process of refinement and improvement was applied to microphones, amplifiers, loud speakers, and all the other elements of recording and reproducing systems. At the same time, synchronous motors were available for keeping the picture and sound accurately in step, and a multitude of other auxiliary devices were supplied as needed.

The recording was of two kinds: on film and on disc. The disc, stemming from the phonograph field, was first developed to the point of commercial success by Warner Brothers and Bell Telephone Laboratories, jointly. The Vitaphone System, as it was called, was used in the New York premiere of "Don Juan," starring John Barrymore, on August 6, 1926. This date is a landmark in the development of sound pictures. The picture itself contained no dialogue, but it had a reproduced score and some sound effects. The latter, principally knocks on doors, were used to check the synchronism by the operators. The preceding reels presented an address by Will Hays, songs by Marian Talley, Anna Case, and Martinelli, violin

solos by Elman and Zimbalist and symphonic renditions. "The Jazz Singer" followed in 1927, and the rest is such recent history that everybody is more or less familiar with it. Film reproduction largely superseded disc reproduction, because of the greater convenience of distribution by means of picture and sound on one film. The rapidity of the development is shown by the fact that at the end of 1928, there were 16 recording channels in use in Hollywood, and at the end of 1929, there were 116.

It will be seen that talking pictures are not an invention, properly termed. A safety pin may be invented by one man, although even in such a simple case there is a prior art and the inventor owes a debt to his predecessors. But talking pictures are the result of numerous inventions, articulated with all the elaborate technique and organization of modern science and technology, and dependent on financial resources of corresponding magnitude.

METHINKS THE LADY PROTESTS TOO MUCH

(Continued from page 466)

it to the Bell Companies at prices no higher than it charges other customers? A. T. and T. acquired Western Electric through buying up nearly all of Western's voting stock. Most of the time this stock is quite profitable to the A. T. and T., though during the worst depression years when telephone business was shrinking, the company operated at a loss. Electrical Research Products is a profitable subsidiary of Western. Organized in 1927, it has already paid \$4,000,000 in cash dividends to Western Electric, as well as \$5,700,000 to A. T. and T. for patent royalties.

"Business organizations, like individuals, rightfully seek something more than a bare living. Both must have a 'saving wage' if they are to carry on in lean years * * *. After nearly 60 years of existence and service, the Bell System's accumulated savings amount only to about 8 1/4 per cent of its assets." True, it has a depreciation reserve calculated to take care of all renewals of plant and equipment; but when earnings were not great enough to pay the New England's customary \$8 dividend it had to reduce the dividend to \$6, "and even then has had to draw on its meagre surplus until last year when it succeeded in earning \$6.01 for each outstanding share." The A. T. and T., however, had a surplus that was not so meagre and it was able to maintain its regular \$9 dividend right through the rocky years.

Principle Fails Employees

Individuals, like business organizations, rightfully seek something more than a bare living. Why doesn't the Bell allow its employees to organize and seek a "saving wage" for themselves? That's another question that just mustn't be asked, so let's go on with the questions the old lady prefers to answer.

In January, 1935, the Bell System owed the A. T. and T. nearly \$24,000,000 for money borrowed. The A. T. and T. is the best place in the world to borrow money we are told, and the Bell System's credit is so good it can get all it wants, any time. The Bell pays \$5.88 per year in-

terest on each \$100 and it couldn't possibly do better by borrowing it anywhere else; and you know it pays the stockholder \$6 per year for his \$100 investment.

Twenty-two of the officials of the New England Bell received more than \$10,000 salary for the year 1934. Maybe you think this looks like a lot of officials at high salaries, but if you consider the size of the business and what it would cost to administer if it were divided into 17 districts instead of one district, you'll see that it is indeed a moderate scale; and if you sometimes think that the \$206,250 salary paid in 1934 to the president of the A. T. and T. was a lot of money for one man to receive for one year's work, you're wrong about that, because it is "being paid for the responsibility of running what is by far the biggest corporation and business undertaking under single management that exists in the world," and the 675,000 shareholders are "paying little more than one cent per share per year towards the salary that secures for them in this key position the judgment and managerial ability on which the security of their investment largely depends."

Rate Cuts? Why No!

Now it seems that some people want telephone rates reduced, but there is really no way to do this, because there is no place "our Company" could cut expenses. "There can be little question that it is more in the public's interest to maintain the best possible telephone service and to protect the financial soundness of the business for future years than to forfeit these essentials by rate reductions which of necessity would be so small as to be of little consequence to the individual customer."

Ma Bell has been perfectly lovely to her employees. She has a pension plan with disability and death benefits that gives them a feeling of economic security, even though their wages don't.

"This plan, under which employees make no contribution, was designed to provide a 'tide-over' in case of sickness or accident; to help dependents in the event of readjustment consequent upon the death of an employee; and to pay a pension to those who were retired, provided they qualified by reason of age and length of service. That these provisions contribute to a feeling of economic security among employees, and that he or she is thus enabled to render more effective service is a self-evident fact."

The telephone company is said to be the largest single employer of women in the United States. It takes about twice as many operators to operate a switchboard with the manual system as it did with the dial system. The changeover from manual to dials has been made gradually, in one city after another, but here's the New England's version of the effect:

But Jobs Have Shrunk

"Because it has been introduced gradually, it has been possible to offer every permanent operator displaced either a different kind of telephone work or an operating job elsewhere. Many have been able to accept these offers. A few have not. But, taking together the management's sincere effort to retain its permanent employees and the growth of the business during the time dial installations were in progress, the number

of permanent operators who left the service because of dial was very small."

What Julia O'Connor Parker, president of the Brotherhood's Telephone Operators' Department, said about the dials and their introduction is quite another story, and if you look up your old JOURNALS you may read it.

The A. T. and T. is not a bit bothered because the Federal Communications Commission is going to investigate it and it is going to give the commission "without quibble or cavil whatever information as to our business the commission may desire." Mr. Gifford himself says, "In a business as extensive as ours, which so vitally concerns so many people, the public has a right to the fullest information as to how its affairs are conducted." So they named the booklet, "The Public Has a Right to Know." And yet Paul A. Walker, head of the group of commissioners appointed to make the congressional investigation into the affairs of the A. T. and T., has the nerve to say that the corporation has refused to co-operate and is doing all it can to limit the exposure of its practices.

A. F. OF L. ACTS UPON 250 RESOLUTIONS

(Continued from page 464)

Radio manufacturing industry, Canning and packing industry, Gas, by-product coke and allied chemical industry,

Mine, mill and smelter industry (exclusive charter),

Brewery industry (exclusive charter), White collar workers, all industries.

Approved an industrial union for the cement industry; advocated an increase in tariff on cement and protested the purchase of foreign cement by the federal government for use in emergency public works projects.

Organization Campaign

Took action to inaugurate an intensive organization campaign, starting next December, in response to 15 resolutions.

Industrial Relations

Endorsed the Wagner Labor Disputes Act and the work of the National Labor Relations Board.

Denounced company unions. Favored formation of local committees to present a united front against them. Agreed to publicize their Fascist menace and the role which the federal government has played in legalizing them. Three resolutions introduced.

Condemned compulsory arbitration plans for the settlement of industrial disputes.

Use of the Militia in Labor Disputes

Denounced the partisan misuse of federal arms and ammunition against workers and strike sympathizers by state militia during labor disputes.

Took action to outlaw such abusive use of federal grants and munitions by state militia through congressional legislation.

Advocated the establishment of a non-military agency to investigate and properly punish such misuse of federal grants and munitions by partisan state troops and special police.

Took action to seek a federal investigation of strike breaking agencies, whose business is the furnishing of thugs and scab labor to anti-union employers during strikes.

Took action to seek a federal investigation of labor spy activities.

Rejected two resolutions approving of general, and city-wide sympathetic strikes over labor disputes.

Condemned the use of labor injunctions against workers in industrial controversies. Took action to seek the abolition of the labor injunction in the 29 states which have not yet adopted anti-injunction laws.

Social Legislation

Agreed to work for the adoption of workmen's compensation laws in the three remaining states having no such legislation. Endorsed the Workmen's Compensation Commission.

Advocated the extension of workmen's compensation laws to cover occupational diseases.

Advocated the adoption of federal health insurance legislation.

Endorsed the Union General Hospital Corporation of New York City, which provides low cost hospitalization for workers.

Favored federal legislation to protect the consumer against cheap substitutes for dairy products.

Endorsed the slum clearance and low rent housing program.

Authorized the formation of local labor housing committees to co-operate in building planned low rental neighborhoods for workers, under long-term public housing programs. Three resolutions on housing were introduced.

Advocated the adoption of legislation to continue the principles established under the NRA with codes to protect labor conditions.

Took action to obtain legislation which would improve the conditions among tenant farmers on cotton plantations. Agreed to assist organizations of tenant farmers.

Favored congressional legislation to prevent the monopolistic control of radio broadcasting through public operation of radio stations by a federal agency.

Endorsed the Guffey Coal Act, setting up a little NRA for the bituminous coal industry.

Advocated the granting of federal aid to public schools during times of depression.

Commended the work of the Workers Education Bureau and urged enlarged support of this organization.

Condemned the granting of federal aid to vocational schools in private industrial plants for the training of apprentices to be employed later by those plants at low wages. Five resolutions were introduced on this subject.

Recommended that the Federal Commissioner of Education appoint an advisory committee of nine to confer with him on matters concerning industrial plant education—this federal apprenticeship training committee to be composed of three representatives of organized labor, three representatives of employers and three representatives of vocational education directors.

Endorsed the Walsh Bill on government contracts, now before Congress, confirming the principle that the first charge on any industry is the performance of its duty to society by the payment of adequate wages and the maintenance of decent working conditions.

Urged continued efforts to eliminate the competition of prison-made goods with goods made by free labor.

Advocated the sponsoring of minimum wage laws for women and minors in those states not yet having such protective legislation.

Endorsed the Costigan-Wagner Anti-lynching Bill in Congress.

Urged the passage by Congress of the

National Textile Act, designed to rehabilitate the textile industry.

Advocated government acquisition and development of manganese deposits in the United States, in accordance with the federation's policy favoring government ownership of natural resources.

Rejected a proposal that federated labor unions and volunteer organizers be administered through the central labor unions.

Rejected a proposal to change the basis of representation of local unions in the central labor bodies.

Rejected a proposal for changes in the method of selection of local union officers and for trial and conviction before special local union trial boards before members may be suspended.

Rejected three resolutions proposing reductions in the A. F. of L. per capita tax.

Took action to eradicate all forms of racketeering in the labor movement.

Combined the offices of secretary and treasurer of the A. F. of L. into a single office—secretary-treasurer.

ELECTRICAL WORLD HANDLES TRUTH CARELESSLY

(Continued from page 471)

Minimum charge for any one user, per month----- 1.00

"If two or more meters are installed for one customer for his convenience, the above sliding scale and minimum charge will be applied on the consumption of each meter separately."

The gentlemen in the editorial offices of the Electrical World, of course have exact information on Canal Zone power rates. It simply best suits their purposes to ignore the rates charged for over 99 per cent of this power, which rates are just half of that shown in the article. The writer goes on to state that the "consumer of 50 KWH on the Canal Zone pays \$2. If the T. V. A. rate is fair he ought to pay only \$1.50 and the government is overcharging him 33 1/3 per cent." But as a matter of actual fact the consumer of 50 KWH in the Canal Zone pays only \$1 (and if the T. V. A. rates are as stated) then this Canal Zone consumer, who uses over 99 per cent of all power distributed, instead of being overcharged 33 1/3 per cent actually pays 33 1/3 per cent less than what he would be charged under T. V. A. rates. The 200 KWH Canal Zone customer pays \$3.63 (not \$7.25) as against a T. V. A. charge of \$4.50, which instead of being an increase of 61 per cent, is actually 87 cents less than T. V. A. charge for this same amount of power. For 400 KWH the Canal Zone customer pays \$6.13 (not \$12.25) as against a T. V. A. charge of \$6.50. This, instead of being an increase of 88 per cent over T. V. A. as stated, is actually 37 cents in favor of the Canal Zone consumer. Well, the gentlemen of high finance remind one of Samuel Clements' wise old saying, "Figures don't lie, but how liars do figure."

Concluding, I wish to add the information that the personnel of the operating staff as well as the field forces of the power system of the Panama Canal work 40 hours per week and conditions affecting labor are decidedly very good.

OVERNIGHT COMPANY UNIONS OVERPLAYED

(Continued from page 475)

(table 5). In 97 cases there was no answer to the question, "How frequently are general membership meetings held?" These two groups combined included 50.3 per cent of the total number of workers in the establishments with company unions. An additional 14.3 per cent of the workers were in the 135 establishments that reported general membership meetings held on call only.

The 275 company unions reporting provision for regular meetings embrace 35.4 per cent of the employees. On the whole these establishments were smaller than those whose plans made no provision for a regular meeting time or for which no data were made available. Monthly or annual intervals between meetings were most common, monthly meetings being provided for by 158 company unions with 19.8 per cent of the workers and annual meetings by 52 company unions with 9.0 per cent of the workers. Quarterly meetings were reported for 14 company unions in relatively small establishments. In 10 establishments, with a total of 10,323 workers, the members of the company union met weekly.

Comparison of frequency of meetings as between establishments with company unions only and those with company unions and trade unions shows some differences. In the group having both types

of collective dealing, 49 of 97 establishments had no reported provision for regular meetings of the company union. These 49 establishments included nearly three-fourths of the workers employed in the 97 plants. It should be noted, however, that in 40 of the 48 establishments reporting regular meetings and dealing also with trade unions, meetings were held at least monthly. These 40 establishments employed about 90 per cent of the workers in this group. Among the 227 establishments with regular meetings but with company union dealings alone, quarterly or less frequent meetings are held in 78 establishments with about two-fifths of the workers in such establishments.

(Continued next month)

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 478)

vote of an international convention would be necessary or a referendum vote by local unions. The more auxiliaries that are organized and the more valuable they are able to prove themselves, the more possible it is that such a development will take place in the future.

Their greatest value lies in educating the women to an appreciation of trade union ideals and teaching them to work harmoniously together for the benefit of the local union and the labor movement. We cannot help repeating a word of caution from a man of long experience

in the labor field—that is, that auxiliaries are a great force for good when properly managed; but they must work harmoniously with the local union and its officers.

In order to organize a request should be made for a vote of the local union in favor of the project; then a meeting night can be set and the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the members be invited to attend. Officers of the local union should assist at the first meeting in making talks and helping to set up the organization. If there are women's auxiliaries to other crafts in your city representatives may be invited and will probably be glad to attend and help to get the new group launched. If there is an electrical worker's auxiliary in a city nearby they may be able to send someone if they have funds to do so, and should by all means be notified and invited to send a representative.

We are happy indeed to hear from one new auxiliary in the Journal this month; this is the first letter we have had from El Paso, a young but very active group. We hope to hear from them again and from many others, both new and old. Indications are that there are some more new auxiliaries just about to hatch. We'll have more news next month.

Don't forget, letters to be published in the JOURNAL should be received before the first of each month.

Table 3.—Monthly Dues of Company Unions

Monthly dues	Company union only			Company union and trade union			Total with company unions		
	Establishments	Workers.		Establishments	Workers		Establishments	Workers	
		Number	Per Cent		Number	Per Cent		Number	Per Cent
Under 20 cents.....	31	31,118	42.2	14	15,122	48.1	45	46,240	44.0
21-40 cents.....	48	25,578	34.7	14	12,473	39.7	62	38,051	36.2
41-80 cents.....	19	11,079	15.1	1	236	.8	20	11,315	10.8
81-100 cents.....	3	761	1.0	2	3,381	10.8	5	4,142	3.9
Over 100 cents.....	2	1,435	2.0	---	---	---	2	1,435	1.4
Assessments only.....	2	392	.5	---	---	---	2	392	.4
Other provision.....	10	1,889	2.6	---	---	---	10	1,889	1.8
Amount not stated.....	8	1,414	1.9	1	199	.6	9	1,613	1.5
Total.....	123	73,666	100.0	32	31,411	100.0	155	105,077	100.0
No dues charged.....	360	306,776	---	51	104,277	---	411	411,053	---
No reply as to dues.....	13	5,512	---	14	8,746	---	27	14,258	---
Grand total.....	496	385,954	---	97	144,434	---	593	530,388	---

¹ In nine of these dues varied with wages. One establishment reported that 1 cent per hour had been added to the base rate of all factory workers and then paid over to the employees' association.

Table 4.—Benefit Provisions and Reported Membership in Company Unions Having Optional Membership and Charging Dues

Provision for benefits	Company unions with optional membership and dues					
	Estab- lish- ments	Workers	Company unions for which membership was reported			
			Estab- lish- ments	Total	Workers	
					Members of company union	
					Number	Per Cent of total
Company unions with benefits-----	90	62,767	86	48,179	37,224	77.3
Establishments with company unions only-----	66	43,268	64	36,762	27,212	74.0
Establishments with company unions and trade unions-----	24	19,499	22	11,417	10,012	87.7
Company unions without benefits-----	50	30,603	41	26,736	16,117	60.2
Establishments with company unions only-----	42	18,690	34	15,523	11,238	72.4
Establishments with company unions and trade unions-----	8	11,913	7	11,263	4,879	43.3
All company unions-----	140	93,370	127	74,965	53,341	71.2
Establishments with company unions only-----	108	61,958	98	52,285	38,450	73.5
Establishments with company unions and trade unions-----	32	31,412	29	22,680	14,891	65.7

IN MEMORIAM

Dan Parry, L. U. No. 18

Initiated August 12, 1926

Whereas God, in his infinite wisdom and mercy, has seen fit to remove from our ranks our beloved Brother, Dan Parry; be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 18, I. B. E. W., extend to the deceased Brother's loved ones our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in their hours of bereavement; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and copies of these resolutions be sent to the family, the Electrical Workers' Journal, and spread on the minutes of Local No. 18 in remembrance of his unselfish devotion for the cause of true unionism.

CHARLES O. SCHRANK,
LLOYD C. STEELE,
EVAN HUGHES,

Committee.

John W. Word, L. U. No. 18

Initiated December 6, 1929

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God to take from our midst Brother John W. Word, a true and faithful Brother; and

Whereas the members of Local No. 18 deeply mourn the passing of our dear Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved family and relatives of our deceased Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of this local union, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

CHARLES O. SCHRANK,
LLOYD C. STEELE,
EVAN HUGHES,

Committee.

Alfred L. Thompson, L. U. No. 581

Initiated August 22, 1907

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst and relieve of his suffering, our dearly beloved Brother, Alfred L. Thompson; and

Whereas he was possessed of an unflinching enthusiasm and buoyancy of spirit, and the personal magnetism of his character drew towards him many friends who feel his passing with great sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 581, extend to the relatives of our late Brother Thompson our deepest sympathy in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in his memory, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family, that a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, and also that a copy be spread on our minutes.

THOMAS R. PIERSON,
Recording Secretary.
JOHN BROWN,
KENNETH KINGSBURY,
JAMES KANOUSE,
ELIAS PIERSON,
ROGER ERICSON,

Committee.

Charles Cooper, L. U. No. 453

Initiated April 27, 1934

It is with deep regret and sorrow that Local Union No. 453, I. B. E. W., records the passing of our esteemed and faithful member, Charles Cooper.

Whereas we have suffered the loss of a true and faithful Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 453 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of Brother Cooper; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a token of respect to his memory.

CECIL FRANKLIN,
Recording Secretary.
Committee.

Michael A. Lynch, L. U. No. 1

Initiated December 2, 1913

Whereas Local Union No. 1, I. B. E. W., has been called upon to pay its last respects to our loyal and faithful Brother, Michael A. Lynch, who departed this life September 19, 1935; steadfast and true he served the cause of union labor to the best of his ability and as a tribute to his memory, be it

Resolved, That we, as a union, desire to express as best we can to those who remain to mourn his loss our sincere sympathy; therefore, be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 1 be draped for a period of 30 days as a token of respect to his memory and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family, a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 1.

M. A. NEWMAN,
J. HERMAN FINKE,
A. L. BOEMER,

Committee.

John Nagel, L. U. No. 1

Initiated July 23, 1926

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 1, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, John Nagel, a true Brother and a loyal union man; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our most heartfelt sympathy and regrets; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of this local, and a copy be sent to our official publication, the Electrical Workers' Journal, for publication; and be it further.

Resolved, That the charter of this local be draped for 30 days in his memory.

M. A. NEWMAN,
J. HERMAN FINKE,
A. L. BOEMER,

Committee.

Harry Warner, L. U. No. 1

Initiated March 28, 1905

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our ranks our worthy Brother, Harry Warner; and

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 1, deeply mourn the loss of a true and faithful Brother, and wish to extend to the relatives and friends of our late Brother, Harry Warner, our deepest sympathy in their bereavement; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory, and that a copy be sent to our official publication, the Electrical Workers' Journal, for publication.

M. A. NEWMAN,
J. HERMAN FINKE,
A. L. BOEMER,

Committee.

Leo Heintz, L. U. No. 17

Initiated February 7, 1927

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 17, record the passing of our Brother, Leo Heintz; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on our minutes.

BERT ROBINSON,
SETH WHITE,
WILLIAM McMAHON,

Committee.

Conrad Matheis, L. U. No. 494

Initiated April 30, 1920

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Conrad Matheis, who has passed on to his greater reward; and

Whereas Local Union No. 494, I. B. E. W., has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in a spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,
EMIL YOUNG,
THEO. J. LACHAPPELLE,
EDGAR FRANSWAY,
Committee.

Victor Finke, L. U. No. 232

Initiated April 24, 1930

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 232, record the passing of our Brother, Victor Finke; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on our minutes.

MAX STREICH,
WILLIAM J. REARDON,
WESLEY GUILFOYLE,
Committee.

Fred V. Klooz, L. U. No. 51

Initiated August 4, 1910

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from among us our esteemed and worthy Brother, Fred V. Klooz; and

Whereas Local Union No. 51 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has lost in the passing of Brother Klooz one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 51 hereby expresses its keen appreciation of the services to our cause of our dear Brother; and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 51 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 51, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication in memory of Brother Klooz, and that our charter shall be draped for 30 days.

FRANK W. MATTLIN,
L. M. HOLLY,
HARRY B. HUNN,
THOMAS F. BURNS,
WILLIAM REED,
Committee.

P. F. Monaghan, L. U. No. 586

Initiated June 10, 1927

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God to take from our midst Brother P. F. Monaghan, a true and faithful Brother; and

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 586 deeply mourn the passing of our dear Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved family and relatives of our deceased Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of this local union, and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a token of respect to his memory.

ALLAN LATIMER,
FRED C. CASPERD,

E. E. Martin, L. U. No. 40*Initiated November 10, 1926*

Whereas Local Union No. 40 has suffered the loss of one of its members, E. E. Martin; and

Whereas it is our desire to express to the bereaved family of our deceased Brother Martin our sincere sympathy; therefore be it Resolved, That a copy of this resolution shall be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy shall be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy forwarded to the official Journal for publication; be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 40 be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

J. P. RIPTON,
CHARLES E. DWYER,
H. P. FOSS,
Committee.

William McKenzie, L. U. No. 213*Initiated February 4, 1918*

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 213, I. B. E. W., regret the loss from our midst of our beloved Brother William McKenzie; and

Whereas this local has lost a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 213, I. B. E. W., keenly deplore our loss and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the bereaved family, a copy spread upon the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

A. BOGART,
J. JACKSON,
W. FINDLAY,
Committee.

Henry L. Heckell, L. U. No. 130*Initiated June 7, 1929*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 130, record that we have lost a true and loyal member in the passing of our loyal Brother, Henry L. Heckell; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

HAROLD L. LLOYD,
CHAS. R. TSCHIRN,
J. O. CHIVERS,
Committee.

Joseph E. Morin, L. U. No. 7*Initiated October 7, 1918*

Whereas the Almighty in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst Brother Joseph E. Morin; and

Whereas Brother Morin was a true and loyal member of our local union; therefore be it

Resolved, That this local extend to the family of Brother Morin our heartfelt sympathy during their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local No. 7 be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local union, a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal and a copy be sent to the family of the late Brother Morin.

HERMAN HILSE,
WILLIAM BAILEY,
CHARLES E. CAFFREY,
Committee.

Charles W. Hobson, L. U. No. 333*Initiated September 12, 1916*

It is with greatest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 333, record the passing of our worthy Brother, Charles W. Hobson, who for a long time was employed by the Cumberland County Power and Light Company in one of its rural generating stations and who during this time remained a loyal member of our union, al-

though unable to attend our meetings regularly.

Whereas Local Union No. 333 has lost a valiant and true member whose passing will be sincerely mourned and long remembered; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 333 be draped for a period of 30 days in mourning for his parting; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be forwarded to the official Journal for publication, and a copy be placed in the minutes of our organization.

ARTHUR B. NASON,
JOHN FLAHERTY,
JOHN P. DIMMER,
Committee.

R. H. Johnson, L. U. No. 125*Initiated April 11, 1916*

Though our onward progress is continually marked by the passing from among us of friends and loved ones, the shock of parting seems never less severe. When the one so taken has been outstanding in service, or closer in his relationship to us, the loss seems correspondingly greater.

So, in the passing of Brother R. H. Johnson, Local Union No. 125 is doubly bereft, for we have lost a valuable and influential member, and we have lost a friend.

To his loved ones we extend our deep and genuine sympathy, for, in a measure, we share their loss. Particularly is this true of those of us who were more closely associated with him.

In tribute to the memory of Brother Johnson, the charter of Local Union 125 shall be draped for 30 days, and this expression shall be recorded in our minutes. Copies shall be sent to the bereaved loved ones, and to our Journal for publication.

DALE B. SIGLER,
G. O. HUNTER,
P. O. FLEMING,
Committee.

Adopted by Local Union No. 125 in regular meeting held October 11, 1935.

George A. Spottiswood, L. U. No. 6*Initiated December 22, 1913*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, George A. Spottiswood; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Spottiswood, Local Union No. 6, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 6 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Spottiswood and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 6 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in its time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 6, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

A. LUBIN,
E. G. JOHNSON,
G. E. MATTISON,
Committee.

George P. Bender, L. U. No. 195*Initiated February 14, 1927*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has deemed it best to remove from this earth our esteemed and beloved Brother, George P. Bender; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Bender, Local Union No. 195, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its most loyal and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of trial and sorrow, we extend to his wife and family our sincere sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 195 be draped for a period of 30 days out of respect for the memory of our late departed Brother, George P. Bender; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 195, and that a copy be sent to the office

of the International Brotherhood with the request that it be published in the official Journal.

JOHN J. THIELEN,
Recording Secretary.

Frank Krumhansl, L. U. No. 39*Initiated May 11, 1915*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 39, record the passing from us of Brother Frank Krumhansl; and

Whereas this local has lost a true and loyal member, whose absence will be deeply felt and whose association with his fellow members in the affairs of this local will long be missed; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 39 extend to his wife and family our sincere sympathy and express the hope that the thought of his good will and sense of co-operation with his fellow man, and his sterling strength of character, make up in measure to them some consolation for the loss which is theirs; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication, and as a further mark of respect to his memory that this local union in lawful assembly stand for one minute in silence.

THE COMMITTEE.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID—OCTOBER 1, INCLUDING OCTOBER 31, 1935

L. U. No.	Name	Amount
103	F. Tolman	\$1,000.00
594	G. A. Conger	1,000.00
134	P. J. Tennes	1,000.00
724	J. S. Ray	1,000.00
134	J. J. Cullinan	1,000.00
134	J. V. Cleary	1,000.00
1	M. A. Lynch	1,000.00
494	C. Matheis	1,000.00
6	G. C. Finn	300.00
9	Robt. Skyles	1,000.00
18	D. Parry	1,000.00
17	L. M. Heintz	1,000.00
209	C. Baltzell	1,000.00
3	J. M. Woeller	1,000.00
1	T. F. Smith	1,000.00
I. O.	C. C. Freedman	1,000.00
5	R. P. Adams	14.58
I. O.	J. H. Kennard	1,000.00
9	D. D. Morin	1,000.00
544	M. Murphy	1,000.00
3	Jos. Raupp	1,000.00
134	H. Duham	1,000.00
I. O.	C. J. Burke	1,000.00
125	R. H. Johnson	1,000.00
I. O.	G. A. Von Schrittz	1,000.00
3	A. W. Ulley	1,000.00
52	A. Erne	1,000.00
6	G. A. Spottiswood	1,000.00
438	G. Baylis	1,000.00
195	G. P. Bender	1,000.00
666	R. E. Nance, Jr.	650.00
39	Frank Krumhansl	1,000.00
I. O.	B. D. Acker	1,000.00
3	J. W. Jorgensen	1,000.00
46	R. F. Geist	1,000.00
141	M. Baylitts	1,000.00
I. O.	E. S. White	1,000.00
127	E. Murdick	1,000.00
809	J. V. Turner	150.00
586	Patrick J. Monaghan	1,000.00
Total		\$37,114.58

**DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS**

To wear in your coat lapel, carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W. Gold faced and handsomely enameled. **\$2.50**

ROMANCE IN THE RADIO LABORATORY

(Continued from page 472)

evening one could find an audience of "hams," as the radio amateur is called, visiting John's laboratory. Radio amateurs are a friendly type of individual, willing to assist in any transmitter difficulties.

To the wee hours of the morning a reflection of the laboratory light could be seen seeping through the shutters and the laughter from a ham-fest could be heard. Coffee and hamburgers, purchased and brought in from the neighboring coffee shop, were generally the bill of fare for the midnight snack.

When a radio enthusiast obtains his operator's license he has a knowledge of the time he is to remain off the air. This silent period is referred to as "silent hours." John religiously abided by these hours, but when he did transmit every neighbor radio possessor was annoyed. None of the neighbors could find the cause of the loud dah followed by a quick staccato dit swallowing up all the speech or song they may have been listening to in the private home. It always occurred at practically the same time each evening. No one probably would have discovered the cause of the interference had not John taken the suggestion offered him by another amateur. The suggestion was for a tiny bulb of brilliant red to be installed in his antenna. As the amateur operated the bulb would flicker in unison with the dots and dashes. This assisted the operator tremendously. If anything immediately went wrong with the transmitter the red bulb would discontinue flickering. The antenna with this red bulb was situated upon the roof of our two-story building. The neighboring building was three stories high with a living room window of a disturbed radio possessor directly across from the flickering red bulb. Within a short period the neighbors combined the flicker of the bulb with the loud and disturbing dit dahs.

John Offends Neighbors

An angry muscular fist rapped upon the door of the laboratory one evening. John's welcome brought in several of the disturbed men. They become rather rude and threatened to report John for his annoyance. Being a law-abiding individual, John was very nonchalant and directed the neighbors to the radio inspector's office, where they could speak directly to the individual in charge of that radio territory. John always kept silent hours; that is why he wasn't alarmed in the least. He became more generous and sympathized with the offended by extending his transmitting period to the earlier hours of the morning. He still had offended neighbors because of his new transmitting hours.

At this time the all-electric radio was not heard of by many and was not purchasable at all. The only radio set had was the battery set. The battery set was quite an expensive investment at that time. When asked, John volunteered to build a battery set for our home for the

considered reasonable amount of \$40. Being below John's antenna, it was absolutely impossible to hear any program when he was transmitting. The disturbance was much greater than what the neighbors witnessed, due to being right under the antenna. We complained as well as the other persons offended. John would immediately appear when we would describe the disturbance, shake the tubes and pacify us by promising to construct a device that would entirely eliminate the disturbance. Personally he knew a device of that nature was impossible to construct or purchase. He had to be obliging for he was my fiancé.

At the time of John's early transmitting period Monday night was considered silent night in the city of Chicago. No type of entertainment was receivable from any Chicago station. This brought joy to John for he could spend more time on the air, thinking that he would disturb no one. Silent night brought more neighborly hard feelings at first, for it seemed every radio possessor wanted to travel out of the city for entertainment. All most of them received were howls or John's melodious though annoying dit dah.

Far-Away Friends Write

The mail carrier's bag increased in weight considerably since the installation of John's transmitter. Every day he brought John several Q. S. L. cards. A Q. S. L. is a mailing card sent to an amateur by an operator, who successfully received a message by the code. Upon the side of the card made for the message the sender states the method by which he obtained the message, whether the reception was clear or not. Many cards are printed to order bearing in large and bright letters the amateur's calls. On many cards in small print are the very necessary notes bearing the information of the sender's transmitter. Many times an amateur's message is heard in another country, but he doesn't receive an answer by air. Whenever an amateur is heard in a foreign country his call appears in a column dedicated to this nature in the magazine Q. S. T. This magazine is published for the radio amateur.

John was the first possessor of an all-electric radio set in the neighborhood, having built it himself. There was a great contrast in sound between the battery and all-electric radio set. In the hot summer days when the humid atmosphere would force windows open and doors ajar, John's neighbors enjoyed the radio programs with him by shutting off their sets and lending an ear.

The experimenter's circle was forced to dissolve by the call of out-of-town employment for the chemist, John's buddy. Most all of the radio transmitting equipment was sold with most all of the electrical and radio engineering books. The chemical laboratory was just stored for the period of the chemist's absence.

On the evening of the buddy's departure they concluded that it would be ideal to celebrate in some manner. They knew that the absence would be long and appear much longer. John never indulged in any alco-

holics. His pal alone enjoyed the bottle of wine, which his mother gave him to use in the future for medical purposes. With John's suggestion and coaxing a picture was taken by a quick photographer of the two and presented to me the very same evening. John spent every evening with me since his buddy was gone and his laboratory was not there for his attention and supervision.

Knowing John for many years and having him practically accepted as a member of our family, I didn't hesitate in replying in the affirmative when marital inquiries flew fast.

John spent most of his leisure days in the radio shops of the city, purchasing some article he immediately needed or that he selected for future use. Purchasing radio tubes, panels, condensers and other radio equipment continually, John showed excellent selection in purchasing a solitaire diamond, the symbol of unity, to bind our vow.

The month for our simple marriage was set for September. From June this gave us three months which we spent in selecting furniture and also a suitable place in which to reside.

Time hustled along and we were married. The home we selected to live in contained four rooms used for livable purposes and an extra room used for John's room, which was gradually being equipped with radio and electrical apparatus.

John built our first radio, which temporarily rested upon two chairs. Within a very short time he built the radio into a desk model radio cabinet. This wasn't the only radio in the house, however, for his room possessed several all electrical radio sets with different types of loud speakers.

A six room flat attracted John and myself the first spring of our wedded life, and into it we moved. With a sixth room, John had two laboratories, much to his delight.

We had quite an audience as the movers brought from the old residence to the new, with our furniture, John's radio and electrical equipment, including large meters, various types of switchboards, loud speakers from the goose neck style horn to the regular boxed dynamics, and also a tiny 11-inch-high speaker that John prized very much. His wig wag flags, A. R. R. L. pennants and various well-illustrated maps of the radio stations throughout the world also brought many inquiries as they were carried about.

The two men employed with the company who moved our furniture were very enthusiastic also and whenever they handled an article which interested them they would halt and inquire of its nature. John being very generous with his knowledge would halt and explain the nature of the article. He obtained many an enthusiastic acquaintance through moving day alone.

The first adjustment in our new home was for an excellent aerial drawn on the roof of the building across the length of the building. An outside aerial of this nature brought in excellent distance and reproduction.

John wondered what type of radio distance and reproduction he would obtain with an inside aerial in our new residence. For the experiment he drew across the entire length of the three main rooms, living room, dining room and kitchen, a heavy copper aerial wire. The results were satisfactory and distance receiving was excellent. The aerial was to remain. When visitors called they would laughingly inquire, "Still got your clothes line?" For the betterment of science one must do peculiar things and forget appearance and beauty as in the mentioned case.

John was continually building and experimenting with a different type of receiver. He built a radio that was able to receive

police calls. This was wonderful at that time for radios able to receive police calls were not purchasable. Mostly on Saturday, Sunday and holidays John spent practically his entire evenings tuning in on police calls. If the complainant was close he would occasionally appear upon the described scene either with the squad or a trifle before. Many times John rushed to the scene primarily to see how long it took the police call to be answered.

At a given address one Saturday evening car 77 was called to the spot of a man beating his wife. John immediately came from his room into the living room where I was reading. Repeating the address, he inquired of the exact location, for the complainant happened to be on the street we were living on. "Why, you're living at that address," were the only words I could utter for the experience was both a coincidence and a very amusing occurrence. One of our neighbors was having marital difficulties.

Having an experimenting husband one can encounter the most peculiar and interesting things. Having a telephone in our home at that time, John would adjust a loud speaker horn to the telephone receiver and the person calling could be heard throughout our home. A friend of ours who is a pianist volunteered to play Franz Listz's "Blue Danube Waltz" in his home and by telephone and, with the aid of John's loud speaker adjustment, the beautiful strains rang throughout our home. This was another of John's successful experiments.

Being attracted by the approach of the month of May and moving day, we selected a five-room flat. This left John with only one room again for his radio den. Having an unusually large clothes storage room, I agreed to share it with John's radio and electric equipment, which he wished to temporarily store. This new domicile was on the second floor of a three-story brick building. The roof on this building was peaked and it was impossible to put up an outdoor aerial similar to the last aerial John had in our previous flat.

John became quite discouraged at the thought of probably being unable to obtain distance without his special outdoor aerial. After several days of silent meditation, John left home one morning and returned in the late afternoon with a two-by-two length of wood of nine feet. It was unnecessary to inquire the nature of this peculiar appearing length of wood. John was in an excellent and satisfied mood and rhetorically exclaimed, "I'm going to build an inside aerial that will give me the distance results that my old outside aerial gave me."

A week of continuous work passed before the aerial was completed. John always labored leisurely and patiently upon all his work and his results were always attractively neat and very satisfactory.

This aerial stood on a large sturdy disk and revolved in the desired direction on ball bearings. The aerial stood upon the floor beside the radio in our living room. It was an article of furniture itself and occupied quite a space due to the necessary surrounding space needed for the occasional revolving.

Due to the curiosity shown by every one visiting here I believe that it was the only type of inside aerial made. Everyone who entered our home was immediately drawn to the greatness of this object. No one concluded that this article of furniture was an aerial, even though it was the radio's neighbor. Many asked what type of instrument it was. Many others who had known John for a number of years inquired when he began playing a harp. Others would just ask what that queer-looking object was. The distance this large aerial obtained was very remarkable, considering it was an "inside

job," as the radio man would have described it.

Many of my lady callers would often remark of not permitting an awkward object of that type in their homes, but they would confess that they wished their radios sounded as clear as ours and obtained the distance we did with ours.

This aerial remained in the same place until the vacancy of the flat above ours invited us to its occupancy. Having an extra room, John was able to have two radio dens again. The large aerial was moved into one of the radio dens to remain, for being an additional story up an inside aerial wasn't necessary. The aerial, however, didn't stand idle, for John found that it made an excellent wire rack.

John's new aerial was drawn on the outside of the building from the peak of the roof across the length of the building with a final aerial wire lead-in entering his radio room.

John built a receiver for each of his dens and as the sun turned and the temperature rose in the summer he was able to enjoy the baseball broadcast in the radio den which appeared the coolest.

There was a great distance between his rooms, one being off the kitchen in the rear of the house and the other room off the living room in the extreme front of our home. For experimental purposes, John prepared the necessary equipment and with two microphones and individual headsets we spoke, sang or whistled to each other from one room to the other. It gave one the feeling of being "on the air," although you were very much inside and alone.

Becoming interested in radio servicing, John became a member of various radio service men's associations. He obtained the necessary radio servicing instruments and adorned his laboratory walls and bench attractively with tube testers, radio analyzer and the other meters and equipment.

The general radio purchasing market became very reasonable, causing a great sudden drop in original radio servicing.

Meeting with old and new radio amateurs, John's thoughts went back to amateur radio, his previous interest. Being away from radio transmitting for many years and not renewing his original call, which is necessary to do after three years of use, it was necessary for him to take another amateur examination in order to obtain a call.

Having a very excellent knowledge of amateur radio and the ability of sending and receiving the Continental code, it was unnecessary for him to make a tedious practice of the same. To refamiliarize himself with the various characters John spent a short period in practice during the day or evening. Being able to successfully copy the code as other amateurs conversed between themselves on the air, John thought it advisable to probably increase his speed in receiving by a code machine. Always constructing his own apparatus, John also built his code machine. Tapes to be used on the machine, consisting of various confused letters of the alphabet, numbers and punctuation marks, are easily purchasable in the city. By copying the entire tape one each day the general speed can be increased by any one very shortly.

John is of a very generous nature and character and is very willing to share with anyone anything. More than one person can copy the code of the machine at the same time. All that is necessary is to plug in the desired number of individual headsets into the machine and quite a number can copy the same work. There were several young radio enthusiasts living in our vicinity, who were personally unable to obtain any practice in any manner. John gladly invited these lads to visit and copy code with him

whenever they desired to. John had a steady class of four students who came for code practice every evening, including Sundays and holidays. Being able to receive quite satisfactorily at quite a normal speed, John suggested that the boys send messages to each other in order to also obtain the practice of sending messages as well as receiving them. John extended wires from his room to the kitchen, along the wall to the kitchen table, where they hung ready to be connected to telegraph keys whenever necessary at any time. John always remained in his room while his three students each manipulated a key in the kitchen. They carried on a regular conversation by code and occasionally one could hear a chorus of laughter from the men, amused by something evidently said through the code.

Having an experimenting husband, I indirectly encounter many an amusing situation. One evening John obtained a double button microphone. He wired it for service temporarily in the kitchen as the receiving part, a loud speaker, was connected to remain in the laboratory. He experimented with his students that evening. One person would remain at the microphone to speak and the others would remain at the loud speaker to obtain the results. Each individual had the opportunity to speak, sing or whistle into the microphone and also hear someone else do the same. Continually calling "CQ," the regular amateur radio call, things became a bit monotonous. To break this monotony, the men coaxed one of the members of the group, who naturally blows his nose in a noisy, though musical manner, to do the same in front of the microphone. Evidently, concluding that the results wouldn't be very satisfactory, he stood as close to the microphone as he could and inhaled and exhaled very strenuously. The men at the receiving end also thought the results wouldn't be very clear, so they all practically inserted their ears into the loud speaker. Their ears didn't remain there very long, for the results were very powerful and the experiment very successful. I, sitting four rooms away, concluded that the rear wall had collapsed. One-half hour of laughter and merriment followed this great outburst.

To see young men interested in a hobby of a clean-cut nature has been very inviting to me, personally. Yes, I have serious intentions of becoming a "YL," a young lady in the radio world, and am studying the Continental code and expect to be able to manipulate a key and receive messages satisfactorily. When I want to o. k. something for John now, I just say, "Dah-dah-dah, dah-dit-dah."

MILITANT CONSUMERS CONTACT WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 461)

ers into their group and to organize a co-operative store.

"A co-operative in Michigan developed from a store maintained by a miners' union during a strike. When the strike was over, many farmers who had been in sympathy with the miners' efforts joined with them in organizing a co-operative society.

"In another community, the misfortune of a serious fire brought support to a small and struggling co-operative society. Common misfortune brought people closer together to seek the advantage of co-operation and the co-operative store which sold goods at reasonable prices became very popular with many consumers who had lost much from the fire.

"In a small Wisconsin village, a co-operative was formed when the local storekeeper took advantage of the farmers who could not go elsewhere to trade because of bad roads.

"A milk co-operative in Minnesota had its origin in a dispute between milk dealers and their employees over the workers' right to join the wagon drivers' union. The workers organized a society to distribute milk co-operatively, and, after four years of operation, reported: 'The association has raised the wages and working standards of all dairy workers in the city * * * It has lowered the price of milk, thus effecting an enormous saving for all consumers of this vital necessity.' In the first six months of 1934, its sales amounted to over a million dollars.

"Co-operatives have generally been organized by industrial workers whose small earnings made it necessary for them to get as much for their money as possible. Co-operation has appealed less to those in more comfortable circumstances, for the savings have not seemed to them to be worth the trouble and time necessary to run a co-operative successfully.

"A group of white-collar and professional people in New York, however, have developed successful co-operative ventures. After 15 years of operation, this group was running a chain of 11 cafeterias, a bake shop, and an apartment house, and had a surplus of \$100,000 on hand. The members who owned stock in the co-operative apartment were living in attractive apartments that they could not have afforded otherwise and were making daily savings through the co-operative purchase of such services as electricity, laundry and milk."

NEMA FEELS LASH OF FEDERAL DISPLEASURE

(Continued from page 463)

tailed information as to prices and all factors entering into or affecting the prices which they had quoted on particular transactions.

The respondent cable manufacturers are charged with habitually and systematically discriminating in price, after making due allowance for the cost of transportation among their various customers. The complaint says they exacted higher prices from customers having little or no transportation expense and accepted lower prices from those having heavy transportation expense.

The respondent manufacturers of cable and of rubber covered building wire, are said to have adopted identical discounts from their published list prices to cover sales to jobbers and required jobbers to resell the commodities at list price in order that there would be no price competition among the jobbers or between the jobbers and the manufacturers.

The complaint also charges that by means of these agreements, understandings and policies, the respondent manufacturers have taken away from purchasers of power cable and electric transmission wire and of other electrical

apparatus and equipment the advantages of normal competition which formerly existed.

The complaint says they "thereby compelled unorganized purchasers to purchase such commodities at prices and on terms determined collectively and collusively by respondents and artificially enhanced the amounts exacted from such purchasers above the amounts obtainable had there been no such determination."

The complaint points out that "the amounts so exacted from public utilities, whether publicly or privately owned, and from municipalities and the government as an incident to the transmission of electric light and power in some cases become a part of the permanent investment on which consumers of electricity are called upon to pay a continual return, or if publicly owned, at least sufficient to retire the investment in such utilities." The complaint says that "in other cases the amounts exacted become a part of utility and government operating expenses which must be borne by the consumers and rate-payers."

The commission has fixed Friday, November 1, for the respondents to show cause why an order to cease and desist from the practices alleged in the complaint should not be issued.

FERMENT IN WIRING FIELD CREATES NEW TYPES

(Continued from page 462)

Labor has a stake in the manufacturing business. The manufacturer can go the direction that some manufacturers are now going, namely, toward cheap, hazardous materials that can be installed by mere children, or the manufacturer can feel an industry responsibility and seek to create a product that will contain all the values necessary to a good wiring system. When the manufacturer and the engineer rise to their responsibility, they do not eliminate the skilled craftsman but support him. Whether the new types of wiring are going to create work or lessen it must still be determined by installation on the job, but labor should be wide awake to the types of material that are being produced and should understand their relation to his job opportunity. This is even more true today with the failure of the Electrical Committee of the National Fire Protection Association to rise to its full responsibility in the matter of sifting materials and maintaining standards.

The union label, shop card and button are perpetual boycotts against unfair employers.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, per 100.....	.75	Ledger, loose-leaf research, including tabs	15.00
Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100.....	.50	Ledger sheets for above per 100.....	2.50
Account Book, Treasurer's.....	1.00	Labels, Metal, per 100.....	2.50
Ballot Boxes, each.....	1.50	Labels, Paper, per 100.....	.30
Buttons, S. G. (medium).....	1.75	Labels, large size for house wiring, per 100.....	.50
Buttons, S. G. (small).....	1.50	Obligation Cards, double, per dozen.....	.25
Buttons, R. G.....	.75	Paper, Official Letter, per 100.....	.75
Buttons, Cuff, R. G., per pair.....	2.50	Rituals, extra each.....	.25
Button, Gold-faced Diamond Shaped.....	2.50	Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts).....	2.40
Book, Minute for R. S. (small).....	2.00	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts).....	4.80
Book, Minute for R. S. (large).....	3.00	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts).....	2.40
Book, Day.....	1.75	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts).....	4.80
Book, Roll Call.....	1.50	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts).....	2.40
Carbon for receipt books.....	.05	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts).....	4.80
Charm, vest chain slide.....	5.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts).....	2.40
Charters, Duplicate.....	1.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts).....	4.80
Complete Local Charter Outfit.....	25.00	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's.....	.35
Constitution, per 100.....	7.50	Receipt Book, Treasurer's.....	.35
Single Copies.....	.10	Receipt Holders, each.....	.25
Electrical Workers, Subscription per year.....	2.00	Research weekly report cards, per 100.....	.50
Emblem, Automobile.....	1.50	Seal, cut of.....	1.00
Envelopes, Official, per 100.....	1.00	Seal.....	4.00
Gavels, each.....	.50	Seal (pocket).....	7.50
Ledger, loose leaf binder, Financial Secretary's, 26 tab index.....	6.50	Withdrawals Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen.....	.50
Ledger pages to fit above ledger, per 100.....	1.50	Warrant Book, for R. S.....	.50
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages.....	3.00		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages.....	4.50		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 400 pages.....	8.75		
(Extra Heavy Binding)			

FOR E. W. B. A.

Application Blanks, per 100.....	.75	Constitution and By-Laws, per 100.....	7.50
Book, Minute.....	1.50	Single Copies.....	.10
Charters, Duplicates.....	.50	Rituals, each.....	.25
		Reinstatement Blanks, per 100.....	.75

METAL



1225

LABEL

NOTE—The above articles will be supplied when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

ADDRESS, G. M. BUGIAZET, I. S.

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM SEPTEMBER 11 TO OCTOBER 10, 1935

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
I. O.	93825 95185	44	970272 970278	129	305182 305200	236	937955 937964	348	854316 854417
1	14461 14469	46	29361 29362	129	815180 815214	237	512456 512504	349	77250 77254
1	61643 61648	46	294521 294560	130	145634 145676	238	27914 (Duplicate)	349	538058 538336
1	133206 133227	46	569011 569210	130	569633 570110	238	924504 924521	349	802040 802169
1	156670 156679	48	180176 180196	130	804231 804579	240	217661	351	197931 197939
1	846387 846973	48	518946 519020	131	39071 39074	240	558901 558917	352	83321 83325
2	144887	48	731086 731250	131	234594 234600	241	386477 386505	352	693579 693685
2	748491 748500	48	831001 831025	131	774901 774940	243	139231 139236	353	102051 102055
2	849751 849940	50	222248 222251	133	304203 304224	243	717281 717630	353	401000 401046
3	AJ 88-119	50	620771 620830	135	757501 757515	245	967773 967798	353	540521 540750
3	AJ 14965-15000	51	557046 557102	136	430216 430271	246	318580 318600	353	872251 872264
3	AJ 15724-15800	53	819877 819934	136	502297 502413	252	272258 272259	354	520976 521000
3	AJ 15855-16873	54	194051 194095	138	299188 299227	252	772403 772418	357	221900 221927
3	AJ 17001-17109	55	484967 484982	141	879788 879804	253	966045 966063	357	824274 824291
3	AJ 17201-17219	56	502892 502907	143	406037 406057	254	905212 905217	360	249015 249049
3	A4H 1898-1932	59	128632	145	148521 148522	255	56858 56862	360	565431 565500
3	A4H 2542-2546	59	826571 826691	145	570352 570418	256	518008 518025	360	777301 777335
3	A4H 2681-2687	60	252927 252992	145	804934 804990	257	193676 193679	363	417286 417285
3	A4H 3001	60	727796 727895	150	684120 684136	257	501718 501732	367	509460 509472
3	BJ 1189-1191	64	13550 13554	151	47734 47736	259	169051 169056	369	662862 662954
3	BH 99-100	64	503121 503280	151	152165 152195	259	224175 224214	370	939763 939788
3	CJ 801-854	64	590515 590531	151	801475 801715	260	651490 651491	371	897772 897776
3	EJ 27-38	65	817173 817327	152	737298 737325	262	449492 449556	372	806289 806320
3	EH 24-31	66	321568 321589	155	300061 300065	263	817522 817545	373	656048 656060
3	OA 9908-9909	66	652301 652570	156	520315 520337	265	263761 263770	377	132462 132510
3	OA 10278-10291	68	59447	158	441146 441170	267	512717 512723	377	216047 216064
3	OA 10758-10800	68	436858 436872	159	604262 604268	268	514556 514578	379	907170 907189
3	OA 11038-11059	68	799014 799052	160	164470 164471	269	12011 12011	380	493251 493281
3	OH 11201-11287	69	533012 533014	160	524493 524514	269	589807 589847	382	545449 545473
3	OH 11401-11402	70	229151 229168	161	495013 495024	270	510930 510944	384	28475 28485
3	XG 57537-57600	72	958650 958655	163	503615 503659	271	592252 592260	389	974247 974262
3	XG 57933-58000	73	16002 16018	164	407661 407840	271	32340 32347	390	284069 284095
3	XG 58056-58755	73	22373 22378	164	886501 886840	275	758720 758738	394	974529 974556
3	XG 58801-58921	76	566184 566250	166	239557 239577	276	850543 850574	397	723799 723834
3	XG 59201-59507	76	869251 869259	166	446755 446775	277	235538 235548	400	196060 196063
3	XG 55382	77	183339 183376	166	508148 508195	277	294411 294445	401	637671 637691
4	254181 254193	77	825983 826000	169	631786 631793	278	3901 3901	403	626689 626674
5	347 351	77	858751 858816	173	524726 524732	278	24817 24836	405	502111 502136
5	496019 496176	79	711206 711272	174	629046 629057	278	28876 28879	406	680907 680923
5	885812 886255	80	277676 277679	175	38956 38957	280	958002 958023	407	618557 618568
6	142113 142153	80	716369 716418	175	495415 495438	281	683417 683439	408	143919 143928
6	734171 734392	82	709791 709948	176	13770 13800	284	971882 971898	408	172874 172877
7	593075 593169	82	968521 968536	176	478801 478812	284	613044 613075	408	527066 527120
8	378359 378496	83	94959 94998	176	523255 523298	290	961072 961085	409	758155 758188
8	595071 595092	83	157671 157680	177	493277 493321	291	342272 342287	411	507386 507417
9	270898 270902	83	811259 811481	177	672964 673000	292	144095 144098	413	437800 437859
9	616501 616630	84	261601 261605	178	505818 505833	292	692251 692435	413	645211 645289
9	617441 618000	84	709171 709240	180	48777 48787	293	309178 309188	415	143756 143757
10	246705 246715	86	547662 547850	180	560738 560815	294	752701 752710	415	762323 762323
12	183221 183228	86	883734 883933	181	657282 657323	295	775801 775821	416	754266 754284
14	37445 37457	87	886077 886083	183	76847 76847	296	653348 653359	417	315490 315515
16	818320 818413	88	663863 663880	183	250942 250967	301	274263 274282	418	471095 471100
17	837991 838535	90	658366 658450	184	444603 444610	302	25909 25909	418	685455 685500
18	133436 133443	91	757212 757219	185	729991 730042	302	290624 290644	418	847501 847560
18	166361 166399	93	935245 935250	190	519808 519827	303	528473 528476	421	7961 7961
18	811994 812370	94	940361 940367	191	778501 778507	304	249239 249241	424	944651 944661
21	254232 254239	95	760803 760819	191	935397 935400	304	530853 530908	425	262163 262166
22	142576	96	29958 29977	193	60951 60953	305	753091 753110	426	951430 951446
22	526299 526356	96	310287 310362	193	578794 578800	306	28264 28264	427	843795 843861
22	805873 805931	97	260251 260274	193	533584 533604	306	347829 347949	428	519354 519374
26	448389 448428	97	970801 970820	193	576298 576575	307	248499 248511	429	18967 18980
26	881048 881367	100	26804 26806	193	738510 738619	308	87963 87966	429	191949 191964
27	185503 185510	100	36976 36979	194	535156 535195	308	249221 249238	429	489998 489998
28	10967 10982	100	283220 283228	194	805102 805102	309	470018 470121	430	499720 499742
28	129192 129193	101	284677 284685	195	704125 704244	309	572797 573091	431	798060 798083
28	428209 428222	102	507045 507300	196	121552 121560	311	25798 25799	431	945501 945510
28	490923 490966	102	900751 900787	196	820578 820710	311	401236 401250	435	130544 130546
30	272856	103	30371 30419	197	522686 522699	311	889501 889553	435	403746 403770
30	493876 493888	103	126744 126750	200	209111 209200	312	494648 494696	437	222310 222367
31	184713 184730	103	135001 135015	203	501327 501329	313	205854 205880	438	239254 239254
31	819536 819750	103	347391 347726	204	237554 237556	313	248318 248371	438	379568 379568
31	477601 477604	103	578588 580195	205	525985 526004	317	17687 17698	438	728456 728456
32	627559 627577	104	89438 89443	207	688204 688207	318	724554 724579	440	914081 914088
34	436591 436645	104	870991 871195	208	199791 199800	319	952326 952338	441	755411 755438
34	681988 682073	105	488202 488215	208	484636 484645	321	751801 751802	443	216513 216520
35	310120	106	447922 447937	209	486478 486494	321	913480 913500	443	442382 442442
35	419818 419862	106	493664 493701	210	666419 666512	322	958900 958902	443	893351 893367
36	21975 21977	107	776101 776163	211	429741 429780	323	714091 714140	444	60049 60049
36	486264 486310	108	383111 383149	211	660271 660340	325	427327 427379	444	340772 340798
37	376040 376058	109	522441 522460	212	18738 18750	326	663389 663520	445	241069 241079
38	25131 25220	113	28011 28013	212	30751 30771	328	131189 131215	446	953043 953065
38	136714	113	483094 483122	212	686597 686736	329	177370 177374	449	856501 856501
38	392237 393137	114	235279 235284	213	410419 410526	329	222553 222555	449	910796 910800
38	505571 507150	116	477598 477632	213	412662 412739	329	756019 756067	449	856501 856508
38	513521 513900	117	238768 238781	215	640675 641381	332	48994 49001	453	759611 759661
38	539401 539765	120	319282 319289	215	245805 245810	332	795243 795312	456	513343 513377
38	551401 551420	121	245462 245462	215	763801 763814	333	719539 719638	457	759868 759870
39	16473 16487	121	708346 708392	217	253012 253022	335	87859 87866	458	165327 165330
39	251510 251515	122	44807 44808	222	108993 109005	338	168902 168902	458	482066 482100
39	1710545 1710758	122	704661 704760	223	28307 28353	338	753333 753343	458	860251 860254
40	179468 179520	124	477001 477136	224	299912 299979	339	586827 586882	459	280507 280507
40	571360 571530	124	472704 472800	225	654284 654288	340	733026 733100	459	234058 234067

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS		
466	308836	308885	595	46006	46013	717	9887	9891	890	239329	239368
467	159043	159045	595	474317	474329	717	669840	669899	892	959534	959547
467	480423	480432	595	853552	853713	719	553899	553938	900	889106	889112
468	666465	666467	596	440834	440841	722	550064	550067	901	504409	504423
470	250257	250261	597	896073	896085	724	239155	239229	902	498834	498883
471	250762	250798	599	498142	498175	724	496783	496804	903	490238	490245
474	669299	669355	600	930689	930700	724	667051	667105	908	500488	500498
475	941669	941685	601	61509		725	171001	171013	912	6228	6238
477	947071	947082	601	148649	148680	725	232262	232287	912	594588	594580
479	495817	495845	601	755161	755185	726	777601	777605	914	378942	378957
480	169251	169269	604	510671	510738	727	657825	657826	918	230395	230400
480	248814	248828	610	264502	264506	728	901166	901174	918	516601	516610
481	169251	169268	610	442806	442809	729	622712	622716	922	374369	374378
481	803785	803928	610	487409	487470	730	274996	274998	928	518840	518864
483	23775	23776	611	27359	27365	730	443706	443707	937	672615	672630
483	23811	23813	613	44138	44160	730	490903	490926	940	510113	510140
483	610367	610463	613	237350	237356	731	484172	484197	948	31701	31703
488	31446	31468	613	722545	722998	732	1818	1823	948	520133	520141
488	549397	549445	614	732205	732206	732	515451	515483	948	562008	562040
493	896561	896575	615	239911	239933	734	665980	666000	949	467414	
494	748501	749250	617	795678	795696	734	891001	891123	949	695283	695300
494	749251	750000	618	282512		735	760506	760510	950	169501	
499	176746	176747	618	858004	858058	736	967357	967367	950	775201	775209
499	255350	255361	619	482203	482210	743	591207	591240	953	759016	759020
499	754652	754800	621	921453	921459	745	501078	501084	956	83947	83952
499	779401	779404	623	729107	729129	748	241735	241772	963	313687	313695
500	808011	808110	631	514235	514259	748	505551	505613	970	233635	233669
501	94774	94791	632	509169	509213	749	165918	165924	970	253701	253706
501	508499	508560	633	240237	240269	749	751232	751242	972	492020	492022
501	541451	541500	633	269874	269876	757	255476	255478	978	74694	74697
501	549151	549188	634	958678	958686	757	752157	752176	991	914682	914691
501	885001	885053	636	306624	306658	758	270270	270292	995	751008	751040
502	53471		637	244123	244172	758	855011	855058	996	65337	65347
502	885524	885532	640	33446	33449	760	258532	258538	997	238042	238051
504	814044	814053	640	621359	621389	760	879121	879273	1002	529219	529249
507	506408	506413	642	13823	13824	761	494128	494151	1021	79963	79966
508	421689	421710	642	922763	922773	763	250080	250085	1025	649675	649679
509	669417	669425	643	961766	961777	763	521242	521306	1029	906268	906279
514	762491	762500	644	482594	482608	764	502218	502238	1032	932912	932919
515	631905	631910	646	756933	756944	770	81641	81643	1036	236920	236932
517	519081	519101	647	972072	972079	770	723023	723061	1037	129865	129867
520	196685	196686	649	226097	226097	772	756312	756317	1037	405086	405180
520	152561	152564	649	836341	836395	773	488826	488850	1047	664652	664682
520	959968	959981	650	254019	254035	774	505427	505480	1054	234722	234728
521	234299	234354	650	281583		775	484638	484650	1057	234458	234461
521	245954	245982	653	21619	21620	777	242561	242576	1057	482781	482805
522	93038	93043	653	253786	253800	779	249530	249531	1072	859041	859048
522	504134	504195	653	778801	778807	782	240158		1086	705059	705084
525	972779	972833	656	515106	515130	782	930154	930168	1091	520019	520034
526	945805	945812	657	962244	962251	783	775501	775506	1095	725280	725308
527	27324	27325	658	750326	750335	784	468371	468395	1099	645495	645498
527	955174	955190	660	8510	8514	787	964352	964362	1101	940754	940763
529	186753		660	513021	513060	790	752467	752483	1105	902330	902358
529	815264	815292	660	192834	192838	792	755718	755725	1108	513628	513635
530	485767	485773	661	240493	240506	794	39794		1118	965299	965318
533	963522	963524	663	186131	186136	794	175684	175689	1131	949953	949960
536	905559	905565	663	475542	475674	794	840901	841042	1141	22179	22200
537	251533	251542	663	832553	832586	798	595641	595651	1141	170101	170109
538	19178	19189	664	674412	674460	800	168326	168328	1141	534416	534465
538	46202		665	55954	55970	800	758447	758472	1141	822070	822114
	(Original)		665	282486	282531	801	260086	260138	1144	503744	503750
539	497476	497486	666	65274		801	969553	969572	1147	688690	688745
540	251185	251207	666	439692	439709	802	237128	237135	1151	85537	85540
545	496016	496034	666	582469	582552	807	523600	523622	1151	658016	658029
548	621249	621254	668	481631	481640	809	485492	485499	1154	4704	4706
549	11839		669	242007	242012	811	64779	64783	1154	963880	963896
549	550991	551052	670	176248	176250	813	930517	930525	1156	416875	416897
551	66558	66562	670	776701	776706	817	128030	128044			
552	95907	95915	671	494799	494821	817	720476	720750			
553	226972	226981	673	663554	663567	817	888001	888024			
555	561121	561143	675	177933	177961	819	512117	512128			
556	481060	481072	675	506902	507000	820	144839	144843			
557	942848	942856	676	83357	83360	824	237761	237766			
558	95251	95276	677	20167	20168	833	492689	492701			
558	253397	253450	677	873753	873767	835	226033	226037			
558	511991	512100	678	242018	242022	836	229573	229578			
558	763201	763211	678	227697	227700	838	894269	894290			
559	706559	706574	678	515701	515733	840	971526	971535			
561	635713	635877	679	955565	955569	841	273151				
562	511515	511529	680	957109	957113	841	516301	516307			
564	27021		681	21014	21015	842	625090	625096			
564	741063	741069	681	521465	521475	844	234212	234227			
565	225200	225211	683	16710	16714	846	276189	276216			
567	541999	542112	683	714856	714939	846	492374	492394			
568	370846	370881	684	500207	500219	848	660850	660864			
569	21776	21784	685	633932	633950	848	242580				
569	837055	837197	685	225462		850	746439	746446			
570	496586	496603	686	429143	429170	851	931076	931079			
573	903825	903844	687	252398	252406	854	81325				
574	24079	24081	688	890801	890809	854	884296	884320			
574	28302	28306	691	776401	776408	855	247490				
574	823540	823625	691	908399	908400	855	522084	522095			
575	887793	887893	693	503146	503147	856	498466	498485			
577	484349	484362	694	673690	673732	857	511248	511280			
580	774612	774642	697	574055	574168	861	778201	778212			
581	510451	510510	697	605071	605163	862	10201	10221			
582	254844	254858	698	163801		862	247183	247200			
582	291862	291864	698	232270	232302	862	262961				
583	249463	249467	698	244976		863	480724	480736			
583	468155	468176	701	159738	159750	864	550241	550289			
583	499371	499397	701	960001	960015	865	713345	713440			
584	547420	547470	702	841795	842000	870	422538	422567			
584	647713	647763	704	160120	160137	873	164109	164113			
585	246611		708	500763	500773	873	7506				

ON EVERY JOB *There's a Laugh & Two*

Arnold Fox advises the men to skip this, he says it's woman's page stuff, but it might make instructive reading for them at that.

* * *

Cloudy

Odds and ends of soap should be dissolved in water and saved for wash day. Huh! Do you think any of our women folks don't know that? These days? Well, but Frank Krummesser thinks they have no business to use milk bottles for the purpose. Frank had a feast of clams Saturday and saved some clam juice in a milk bottle. Huh? All right, then finish the story yourself.

* * *

More Woman's Page Stuff

Young mother (to friend): "You know I sometimes get a strange feeling that my two children don't really belong to me—as if I were only taking care of them for someone else."

Irish Grandmother: "Ye're not deceiving y'rself, my dear, that's just what you arr doing."

ARNOLD FOX,
Local Union No. 3.

* * *

A woman had spoken to the minister on the street for quite some time, and when she returned home her little Jimmy, who was with her, inquired, "Who was that man, Ma?" She replied, "Why that's the man who married me." "Well, what's pa doing around the house then?" he again inquired.

* * *

Jim: "Want to hear a ducky story?"

Bill: "Sure, go ahead."

Jim: "Quack, quack."

JOHN MORRALL,
L. U. No. 134.

* * *

Aw, no, Duke, that's just too terrible.

History Repeats

Where is the guy that once did say

"Give me liberty or death!"

And the maiden fair that one time said,

"Kiss me not, sir, there's booze on your breath."

The famous guy that made this crack—

A whole speech in one long breath—

Is working on a non-union job

And slowly starving to death.

But the maiden fair that was in despair

At the thought of giggle-water

Is dancing in some night club,

Perhaps she's some parson's daughter.

Cigarettes once were for wayward sons;

And sister entertained in the parlor

With mother and dad between the two

While the beau sweat under the collar.

But the flivver age has changed all this,

And youths are having their fling,

Doing the same terrible things that YOU did—

Yes, mother and dad, everything.

THE DUKE OF TOLEDO,
L. U. No. 245.

On Every Job, the fellows should be pals. Another of those friendships that grow up here in our cozy little home on the back cover seems to be beginning. But apropos of your last line, Sleepy Steve, remember this magazine goes into the homes of members where there are innocent little children. Is yo' squelched or is yo' ain't?

* * *

Sonnet

To William E. Hanson, Local No. 103.
Hanson, shake hands and let me call you friend.

You tell a story as it should be told;
Your verses, too, permit me to commend,
Good stuff like yours is rare as minted gold.
Drop in and see me when you're here in Chi,
We'll spend a pleasant time chewing the rag.

I'll match you yarn for yarn and lie for lie,
And we'll swap many a Rabalaisian gag.
And in the wee sma' hours o'er tall cold glass,
In which the ice cubes tinkle, bubbles hiss,
I'll tell you one about a country lass.

Bill, it will slay you! Goes something like this;

But no! Though G. M. B. is one swell scout,
And he can take it, he can't dish it out.

SLEEPY STEVE,
L. U. No. 9.

* * *

Bill, we have lots of them here in Congress just like you describe, the only difference being so expressively recorded in your last line.

Constitutionality

Slightly fearing I went to a hearing

In the passage of a law called a bill;

The committee in charge listened at large

To the debate that gave me a thrill.

The proponents were grilled and my being filled

With an urge to make myself heard;

In silence I waited for the moment, rated

An oppositionist on a bill thought absurd.

Confusion reigned as I ardently feigned

In oration the measure unjust;

Whatever I'd say, to the opponents' dismay,

I put on a front with a crust.

I puffed my chest, with words I thought best,

To give the impression desired;

I wafted my hand and banged the stand,

Expounding with emotions, undefined.

Whatever the thought in the measure sought,

The committee recorded and noted;

The interest I knew in others there grew,

A call to speak, incentive goated.

In the argument's heat, with probable defeat,

I referred with a final effort solution;

With one more gesture, I said with a "Yes, sir!

"This bill is unconstitutional!"

With manners gruff you put up a bluff,

And some folks believe you're the part;

You don't give a hoot, but down in your boot,

You know you are just only a wart.

WILLIAM E. HANSON,
Local No. 103.

Turkey Talk

(Inspired by Labor's Victory in the WPA Wage Dispute)

I.

Charlie Toiler grasped his chance
To emerge from the trance
He'd been plunged into. Once more wide awake,
He indignantly stormed,
Having been informed
That his entire wage-structure is at stake!

II.

"See here," he let his word spread,
"I'm tired of being fed
"With alphabet hash and good hopes on toast,
"I earnestly insist
"My menu shall consist
"Of nothing less than tender turkey roast!"

III.

He stood guard at his goal
With a determined soul,
Clinging ardently to his chosen stand;
And then the "Lords" regained their sight
To see clearly the truthful light,
Prompted by Charley's vigorous demand!

ABE GLICK,
Local No. 3, New York City.

* * *

That Good Canadian Liquor

A temperance crank was giving a lecture in the local theatres on the evils of liquor. During his talk he mentioned that liquor was not only degrading, to say the least, but also cut the span of life in two. In closing he said, if anyone wanted to ask questions or enlarge on the subject they were welcome to do so.

Big Tim Murphy jumped to his feet and said, "Indeed, and I would like to say something. My father," says he, "died last week at the age of 102, and sure and faith, he had a drink before and after each meal and in between if he wanted one, and God rest his soul, he looked the picture of health in his casket. In fact," says Tim, "he looked a damn'd sight better than you do right now."

F. KELLY, L. U. No. 339.
Fort William, Ont.

* * *

As dusk appeared upon the first day Johnny, aged five, spent upon a farm, he was greatly attracted by his grandmother, who was dry picking some chickens for the following day's dinner. After quite some time he inquired, "Grandma, do you have to undress the chickens every night?"

* * *

During the household cleaning friend wifey changed the positions of the brush and mirror upon hubby's chiffonier. Next morning hubby appeared before the chiffonier and picking up the hair brush exclaimed, "Gosh, do I need a shave!"

JOHN MORRALL,
L. U. No. 134.



Americans are proud of the industrial achievements that have made their brawn, courage and ingenuity world famous. The chief disease which threatens that supremacy is tuberculosis. It is the greatest cause of death between the ages of 15 and 45. Help protect American man power from this enemy by purchasing the Christmas Seals that fight it all year round. The seals you buy today may save your life tomorrow.



The
National, State and
Local Tuberculosis
Associations of the
United States

Buy Christmas Seals

